NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

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A REFUGEE FROM RED SPAIN
by Virginia McKay

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FROM THE TOWER
Father Coughlin

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CZECHO-SLOVAKIA'S RIGHT TO INDEPENDENCE
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PALESTINE TODAY
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THE REAL ISSUE IN THE NEAR EAST
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YOUR MONEY AND MINE
Robert H. Hemphill

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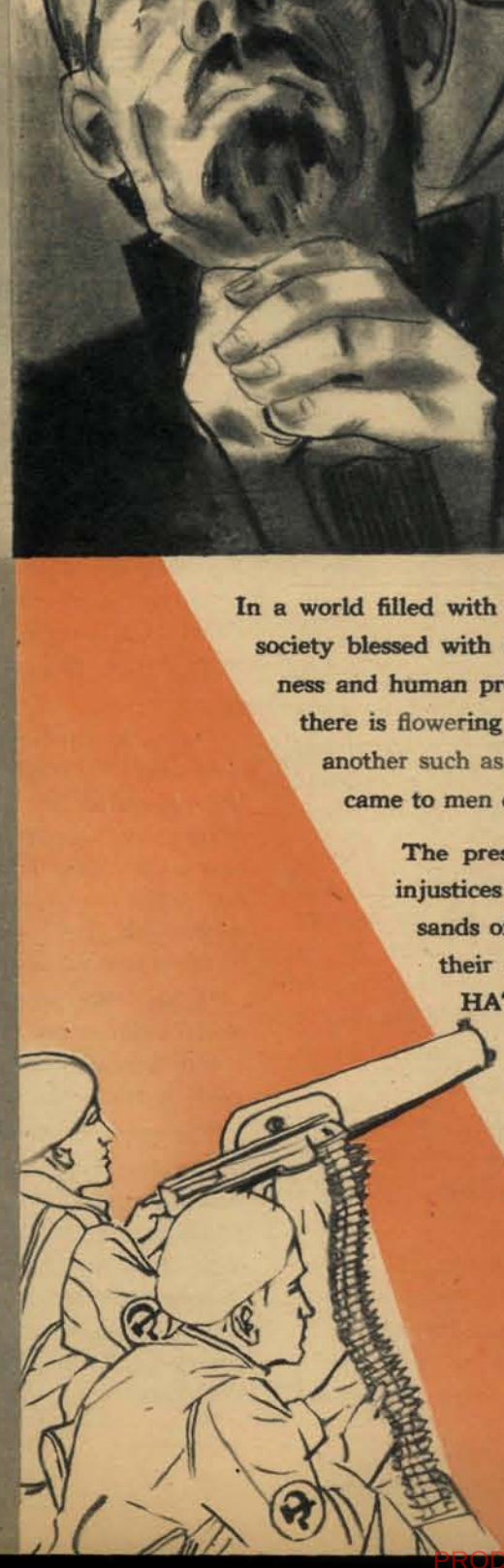
MR. BINDERUP'S BILL
J. Cerr Fitzgerald

VOL. 2A NO. 22

HATE

In a world filled with the choicest fruits of God's creation, in a society blessed with more abundant facilities for comfort, happiness and human progress than the world has ever before known, there is flowering a furious hatred among men—a hatred for one another such as has not been witnessed since the Prince of Peace came to men of good will twenty centuries ago.

The press of the world — and the radio — screams of the injustices perpetrated upon the Jewish people in Germany. Thousands of these helpless folks are terrorized, their homes despoiled, their personal properties taxed millions of dollars—because of HATE.



In Spain, in Russia and in Mexico, millions more, whose only crime was belief in God, have been mowed down by machine guns, their properties looted, their schools and churches burned —because of HATE.

Even here in America there is growing up, among persons of diverse races, creeds and colors, a hatred of their fellowmen—Christ's brothers—which, if it is not alleviated, will inevitably lead to the same persecution and strife which has tormented Europe ever since the disciples of revolution were able to divorce Christ from the hearts of men.

Love of God and love of our fellow man is the Christian code: hate is the heritage of a world that has rejected Christ.

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Social Justice

NOVEMBER 28, 1938

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The Spirit of Persecution

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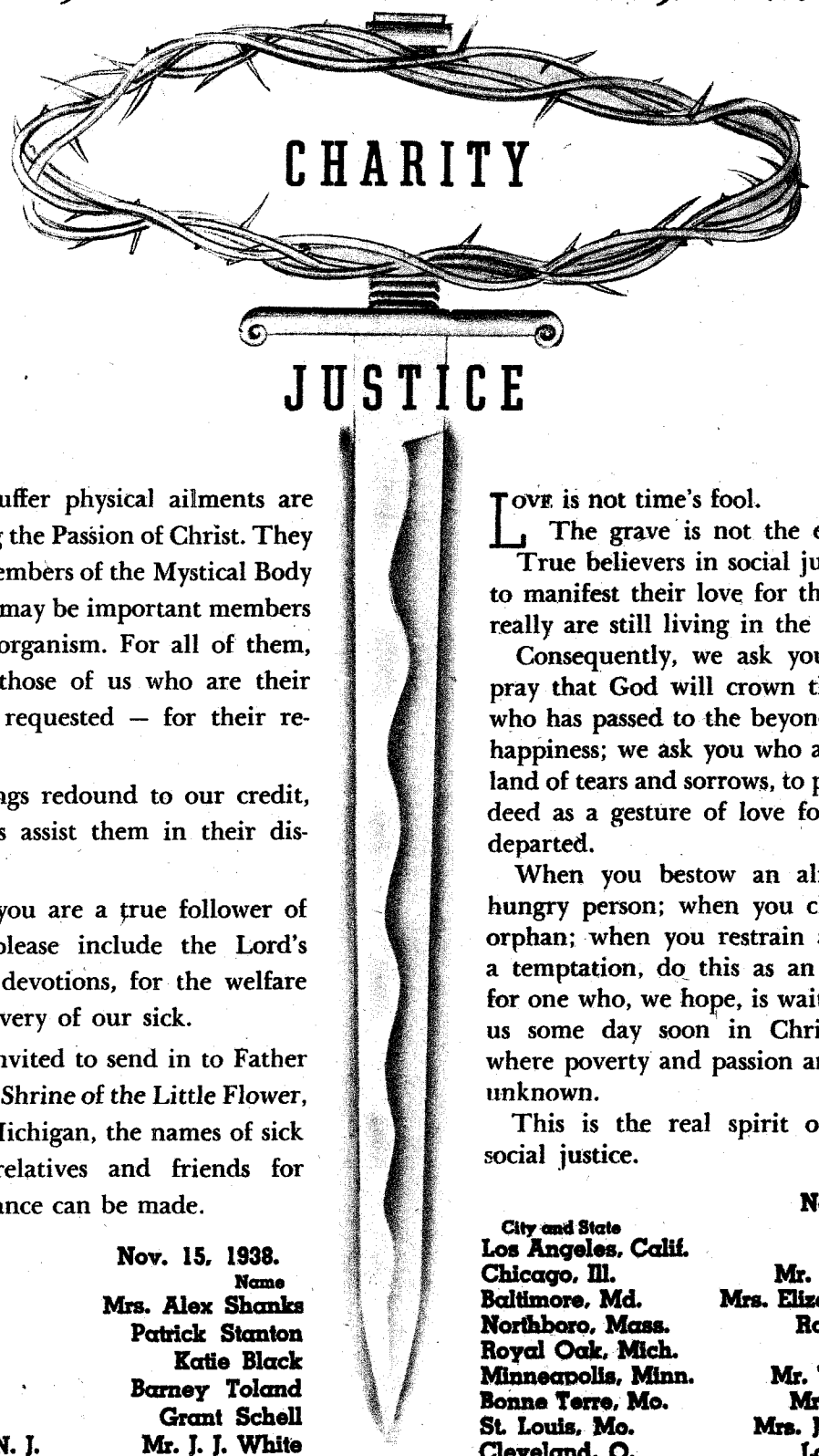
Vol. 2A No. 2

For as the sufferings of Christ abound in us: so also by Christ doth our comfort abound. II Corinthians 1:5



THOSE who suffer physical ailments are perpetuating the Passion of Christ. They may be lowly members of the Mystical Body of Christ. They may be important members of an essential organism. For all of them, the prayers of those of us who are their fellow-men are requested — for their recovery.

Their sufferings redound to our credit, and our prayers assist them in their distress.

Each day, if you are a true follower of social justice, please include the Lord's Prayer in your devotions, for the welfare and speedy recovery of our sick.

Readers are invited to send in to Father Coughlin, at the Shrine of the Little Flower, in Royal Oak, Michigan, the names of sick and departed relatives and friends for whom remembrance can be made.

LOVE is not time's fool.

The grave is not the end-all of life.

True believers in social justice continue to manifest their love for their dead, who really are still living in the Land of God.

Consequently, we ask you not only to pray that God will crown the life of one who has passed to the beyond with eternal happiness; we ask you who are still in this land of tears and sorrows, to perform a kind deed as a gesture of love for our faithful departed.

When you bestow an alms-deed on a hungry person; when you clothe a naked orphan; when you restrain and overcome a temptation, do this as an Act of Love, for one who, we hope, is waiting to receive us some day soon in Christ's kingdom, where poverty and passion and distress are unknown.

This is the real spirit of devotees of social justice.

Nov. 15, 1938.

City and State	Name
Nova Scotia	Mrs. Alex Shanks
Stamford, Conn.	Patrick Stanton
Chicago, Ill.	Katie Black
Chicago, Ill.	Barney Toland
Clawson, Mich.	Grant Schell
East Rutherford, N. J.	Mr. J. J. White
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Mrs. Galligan
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Margaret M. Lemaire
Parma, O.	Daniel Peders

Nov. 15, 1938.

City and State	Name
Los Angeles, Calif.	Joel Lollidale
Chicago, Ill.	Mr. Vincent Feltes
Baltimore, Md.	Mrs. Elizabeth Quinlan
Northboro, Mass.	Robert A. Brady
Royal Oak, Mich.	Anne Way
Minneapolis, Minn.	Mr. Thomas Burke
Bonne Terre, Mo.	Mrs. Mary Loida
St. Louis, Mo.	Mrs. Johanna Bowe
Cleveland, O.	Loretta Walden
Jenkintown, Pa.	John O'Connell
Philadelphia, Pa.	Martin M. Moran
Norrie, Wis.	A. R. Buckman

LET RADIO STATION KNOW YOUR OPINION

In the Communist *Daily Worker*, published on November 9th, the nation's radicals read:

"The Fascist Father of Royal Oak, the Reverend Mr. Coughlin, is back at the microphone again. For a full hour every Sunday afternoon over WMCA and a national network, that pipe organ voice of his is once more dishing out the demagogy.

"The voice tricks and the mike technique are still the same. But the message is even more vicious than before. In his first broadcast, he proclaimed that the purpose of his return series is to herald the word of 'Christian Social Justice,' to organize a 'Christian Front.'

"There was no open anti-Semitism, but the subtle inference was there. He built an emotional springboard for possible Jew baiting in future talks . . . "

The millions who listened to Father Coughlin's address of the preceding Sunday, dedicated to Armistice Day (copies of which may be obtained by anyone) will search in vain for one word of so-called anti-Semitism. This malicious cry which has been raised against Father Coughlin is hereby traced to its logical origin—THE COMMUNIST PRESS!

The *Daily Worker* article concludes by saying:

"WMCA, which serves as the New York outlet for the Coughlin network, is owned and operated by a Jew, Mr. Donald Flamm. We wonder if Mr. Flamm knows that he is selling the time of his station to one of the most notorious of anti-Semites. A man who has fostered the distribution of the *'Protocols of Zion'* . . .

"Memo: We promise not to inflict too many assignments on you . . . but this is a very necessary one: a card or letter to WMCA about the Coughlin broadcasts."

The only way for friends of social justice to answer these enemies of free speech who prate of liberty, of freedom and of prosperity when the opposite vices are their stock in trade—the only dignified weapon with which one can fight them, is the weapon of their own choice, namely: letters to Radio Station WMCA, New York City.

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A Refugee from RED SPAIN

The Security of Fascist Italy Offers a Peaceful Asylum in Contrast to the Wreckage of Communism.

by **Virginia McKay**

Miss Virginia McKay, a Colorado school teacher who wrote "The Tragedy of Spain," recently published in SOCIAL JUSTICE, begins herewith a new series of articles relating her experiences in Nationalist Spain. The present article recounts her year's residence in Italy between her escape from Red Spain and her new study of General Franco's government.

THE Mediterranean was still lashing as the *S. S. Raleigh* with its cargo of Americans prepared to pull out of Valencia harbor about 11 p.m. on the 25th of November. Many of the new passengers, getting beautifully and patriotically seasick, rolled into their beds nervously exhausted. The rest of us, trying to get our sea legs in shape for life on a battleship, walked around awhile and then climbed up to the top of the ship.

We slid into warm deck chairs outside the telegraph operating room and sailors wrapped us in heavy blankets. Nothing was too good for the sufferers. Radio messages were sent to inform our families that we had been evacuated and were "doing nicely." As we sat there warming up with hot cocoa one of the officers related atrocities they had seen as the ship passed by northern Spanish ports on their several trips of evacuating Americans.

Half an hour past midnight I went down to my cabin. A shower of gifts had been left on my table—a dozen bars of familiar chocolates, 14 packages of good old American cigarettes, a silk pillow cover with a picture of the Alcazar painted on it, and a box of French face powder, picked up at a free port by a young sailor who left a note introducing himself as a friend of a college chum of mine.

The next few days we spent steaming in and out of beautiful French Riviera towns—Cannes, Nice, Villa Franche—and recuperating and enjoying the activities aboard a United States battleship. At 2 p.m. each day we had band concerts and after-dinner deck movies. The sailors brought out cameras and snapped us for their memory books. We wandered freely about the ship, looking in engine rooms and chatting with the blue jackets.

ONE afternoon, as I was preparing my bags for debarking, I dragged out one of my suitcases two large envelopes that had been intriguing me ever since I had left Madrid. Before leaving the Embassy an American, who was remaining with a few others, asked me to take out these envelopes, together with a large blue suitcase, and mail them to New York. He seemed worried to have them around, "in case," as he said, "the Rebels should break through" the seige.

Feeling that I might have a good story—for I knew that he was a Communist—I took them. Sitting on my bed looking at the two envelopes, I thought for a minute of the trust that I might be betraying. But, finally, I opened them. For two horrified hours I read about the planned Communist machinations in Spain. This WAS a story! Here was definite proof of the things I had actually seen and experienced in Red capitals.

AFTER A BOMBING RAID

The typewritten reports and personal letters, signed "Mauri," were addressed to a man in New York. (I recalled hearing his wife call him by that nickname). The documents, in detail, revealed the definite campaign, through the Comintern or Third International, first, to bring into Spain a Popular Front government and then set up a Spanish soviet state!

These campaign methods were; To underhandedly promote strikes; to dexterously bring to the popular mind the unhappy lot of the worker; to stir up discord between classes; to gain control of the press and theater, to facilitate the spreading of propaganda; to attack more vigorously established religion; to make carefully prepared lists of "political enemies" to be assassinated; to convert the Revolution, begun in October, 1935, in the Basque and Catalan provinces, into a nation wide one; and, when the workers were armed, to seize control of the banks, transportation and industries.

Communist agents from Russia, including Russian-trained Spaniards, were named. (I had heard the names of some of these Spaniards from a French pupil of mine in Madrid.) The salaries paid and the general expense accounts were given. Then I came upon this awful statement. *"We must work harder to spread the International Revolution, even if we have to sacrifice a population of 24,000,000."* That was the population of Spain!

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Some enclosed letters written by Mrs. "Mauri," criticized the American diplomats in Madrid and the living conditions in the Embassy. She wrote: *"I am capable of lining up these 'fascists' (meaning us) against the wall and shooting them!"* She gave the name of a "fascist lady" at whose house she would stay if the Rebels entered. She also advised a friend of hers not to wangle "that P.W.A. job" with the lie that the woman's husband was unemployed. "Mauri" stated that he "felt protection with his American passport."

Thinking that the suitcase might reveal more, I called a friend of mine to come down to the baggage room to witness a big surprise with me. We hunted up the blue bag and waited for several sailors to go out. Like two treasure hunters opening a chest of pirate gold, we pulled up the cover. There was nothing but books and printed matter inside! The lives of Marx, Lenin, Stalin; the Russian Revolution; Communist activities in Mexico, Hungary, Spain; propaganda literature for various countries; Spanish newspapers; photographs.

able there than in the hands of those in New York who would probably send its evil contents on further journeys.

I took the train on December 3, and arrived in Rome early the next day. During the following months I "made" papers all over the world with my Spanish experiences. The first story was sent in from the Veintimiglis-Rome express by the father of Patience, Richard and John who wrote, *"Eleven Years Around the World"* and *"Of All Places,"* Mr. James Abbe, photographer of stage and screen celebrities and Josef Stalin, author of *"I Photograph Russia,"* and just-returned war correspondent from Rebel Spain.

I didn't know him and he had never seen me but, while buying our tickets at Veintigimlia we happened to glance at the hotel stickers on each others bag and both gave a simultaneous whoop, then introduced ourselves.

"I've probably been looking at you all the time through my field glasses from the trenches outside Madrid," said he.

paper correspondents, writers and aristocracy.

During my year and a half in Italy I experienced what it is to live under a dictatorship. While I knew many things about Italian Fascism: that one does not express his opinions about the regime; that there are ears and eyes on streets, in cafes and theaters, registering opinions and personal impressions; that newspapers are controlled by the Party and give only one-sided views; that political differences are treated as crimes and given the "castor-oil purge" and sometimes death and imprisonment; that the youth are trained from babyhood up for military purposes; that the government controls by monopolies many industries; that Il Duce plays on the emotions of the mass; that prices are high and living standards for the poor are low; that there is much discontent among some old Socialists; and that the industrial leaders and the moneyed people (those who really backed Fascism as being the lesser of two evils) were heavily taxed—yet, I felt a sense of

cleared away slum districts. He has brought travel down to the purse of the most humble laborer so that he can ride on the *"treni poplare"* to see the museums and art galleries of the cities.

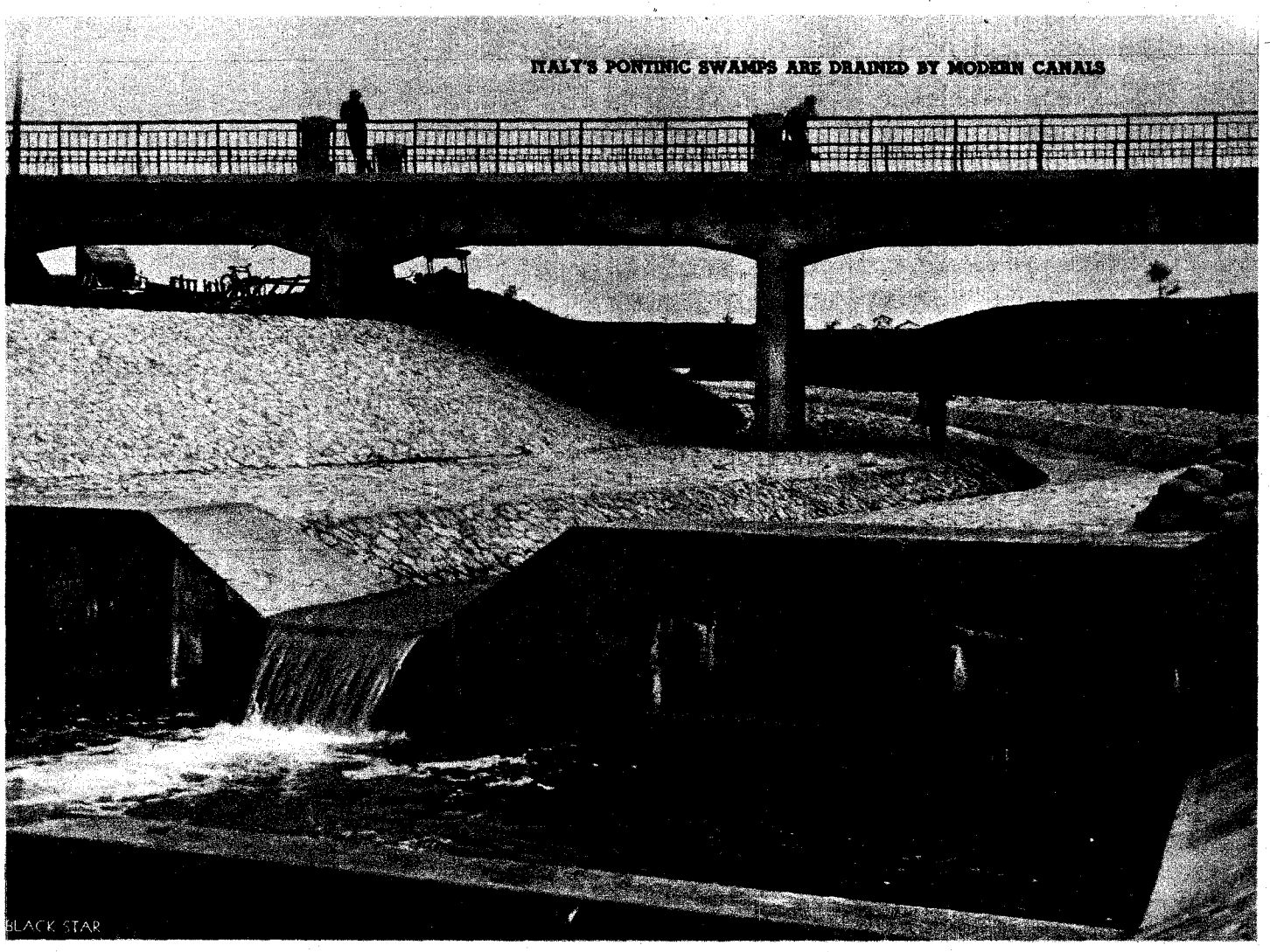
He has protected class against class by outlawing striking workers and curtailing too easy dismissal of workers by employers. He has kept for the people the traditional institution of the King, though he is only a figurehead now. And he has retained the Church's influence even though it is greatly curtailed in its educational functions. Moreover, he allows freedom of worship to Protestants and Jews. And he even allowed Austrian refugees to come into Italy.

IN Italy, as in Spain, I associated with different classes. I have been governess in fine Roman families, English teacher to the nobility and to students; office workers and hotel interpreter. I ran the gamut of all kinds of living conditions from first class hotels to third rate family boarding houses. And, I finally ended up with a colony of Spanish war refugees! My family didn't know this because I had written them that I found a good job.

At first there were some 130 people in this colony, mostly mothers and old people, including some of the best families of Madrid and Barcelona. As they became rehabilitated they returned to Nationalist Spain.

We lived in an old Apartment House, maintained by a private fund accumulated since the monarchy days for destitute Spaniards in foreign countries. Each one was given about 75 cents (American) a day. We kept house decently well with a few old pots and pans and pieces of furniture. Beds and blankets were donated by a charitable organization in Rome. It was amazing to see women who had never turned their hands before, hanging out family washings and scrubbing floors on hands and knees. They never seemed to lose their good humor or become resentful. We had the free services of an Italian doctor and neighborhood beauty shop.

During this time I got many interesting interviews from these people and from several Italian friends who had fought in the Spanish war. One of them, a Fascist officer, told me that the Spanish people were very hostile at first to foreign troops in Spain. An American came to me one day,


ITALY'S PONTINIC SWAMPS ARE DRAINED BY MODERN CANALS

BLACK STAR

ON Sunday morning, November 29, landed at Marseilles and were met at the wharf, after a short ride in a launch, by the American consular officials and the French customs officers who stamped and registered our passports. Later, at the Consulate, those of us who had no money were given our passages to America. I explained that I would go on to Italy with friends and wait for the war to end so that I could return to Spain.

Marseilles interested me with its intrigue and clandestine activity. At the water front I watched empty boats come in and steam out again with fat cargoes of unmarked boxes and oil tanks, destined, I knew, for "foreign" ports. Although I knew little French, I did understand the conversations in cafes about "Espagne—Frente Popolaire."

The day before leaving I deposited that suitcase in the American Consulate, saying that I would return for it. But I never did. *It is now in the files of the State Department in Washington* — by my written request. I decided that it would be more valu-

"And I know I've seen you with the Moors from the 'Telefonica' Building,," I finished.

"Gee, what a swell scoop for me!" he yelped. "AMERICAN GIRL REFUGEE FROM RED SPAIN ENTERS FASCIST ITALY!"

But, he doesn't know the half of it, I thought. BRINGS IN BLACK SUITCASE FULL OF COMMUNIST LITERATURE! That could make me out a spy! No one would believe the foolish declaration I was about to make to the customs officers —that I had brought them in to the Spanish Ambassador for confidential information. But,—the suitcase wasn't opened and so I didn't declare anything—except to the papers afterwards.

My first important engagement in the "Eternal City" was an hour's interview with the American Ambassador, Mr. Phillips, with the entire staff present. The military and air attaches noted down my reports on military fortifications and air raids. By that interview I crashed the society life of the capital and met diplomats, news-

comforting protection from the dangers of undisciplined Spain.

While I, as an American, would not want this regime in my own country, nevertheless, I realized that it was the thing for the Italians if they were satisfied and better under it.

I heard Mussolini speak several times from the historic Palace in Venezia Square, and I understand his appeal to the people. He wanted for them what they wanted for themselves—national prestige and a place in their Mediterranean. Almost every Italian hates the English and the Anglo-Saxon sense of superiority. As one Italian said to me: "The English would like to see us remain just 'picturesque' spaghetti eaters."

Italian workers have confidence in their leader because he comes from the same origin as they do. Mussolini bares his own back to show the peasant how to use the plough and he sends his own sons to the wars he makes. He lives simply as he wishes his people to live. He has drained marshes and made modern cities on them. He has beautified cities and

begging me to use my influence to get him into Spain to fight. He had a prison record for selling narcotics and wanted to wash his slate. But I could do nothing for him.

As time went on and the end of the war seemed no nearer, I wanted to get into Rebel territory before going home to America. The Spanish consul would give me no visa without permission from my own consul. No matter how many times I called at the consul's office, I could get nowhere because of the American passport restriction—"Not valid for travel in Spain."I was informed that my government had been so good as to evacuate me and that they did not want me to go back into the danger.

After trying every possible scheme to wangle my way in, I finally got some letters of recommendation from a Spaniard, the first cousin of an important personage, whose name, if divulged even now, might endanger his relatives still in Red Jail.

And so—I finally started for Spain, via Portugal.

Next Week—A Visit to Toledo.

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Part III: Palestine Today

The Most Perplexed Government in the World. With Neither Heart Nor Will of Its Own—Palestine Faces the Impossible Task of Keeping Peace, While Attempting to Obey Five Sets of Masters.

No servant can "serve two masters." The Palestine government however, is serving five. It tries to please all at the same time: the Arabs, the Jews, the Colonial office, the Permanent Mandate's Commission, and the questioning members of the British House of Parliament. It is thus, one of the most perplexed governments in the world. It has no heart or will of its own. It gropes in the dark without any definite system or direction, trying at one time to pacify the Arabs and at another to please the Jews. Normally it is supposed to follow the dictates of the colonial office, but it easily becomes swayed by questions which are asked in the House of Commons by Jewish members or sympathizers, finally coming up against what the Permanent Mandate's Commission may approve or disapprove.

The Arabs have a few simple demands which the government generally ignores. The Jews on the other hand, have many. The government, not always willingly, tries to meet their demands; for unless the Jewish demands are wholly met, a cry of "persecution" echoes all over the world.

If the Jew does not succeed in obtaining his demands from the Palestine administration, he can bring influence to bear upon the Colonial office; if unsuccessful there, he raises numerous questions in the English House of Commons in order to distort the Colonial office outlook.

Judging from the various pro-Jewish questions asked there, the House of Commons often appears very much like a Yiddish assembly. Indeed if this fashion continues, it will not be long until the domestic quarrels of the Cohens and the Levys in Tel-Aviv (the 100 per cent Jewish city) become the subject of "a question" in the House of Commons.

But the Jew does not stop here. If his demands are not met with in London, he can yet resort to Geneva and the Permanent Mandate's Commission. At one time the Mandatory Power could stand it no longer, and admitted that in arriving at its conclusion the Mandate's Commission "appeared to have accepted the more extreme Jewish contentions regarding the meaning and object of the Mandate." At another time it protested that the "Mandate's Commission had adopted criticisms taken from a Jewish memorandum which reached the Mandatory Power too late for an accompanying comment to be made upon it."

Whenever a regulation favors the Arab, its publication and carrying out is usually postponed; if it favors the Jew, it is immediately put into effect.

The general policy of the country is in the hands of the High Commissioner—a one-man rule. The rest of the administrative officers are experts in unobstrusiveness lest they offend. They are content not to stir, but to wait for the time when their pensions become due and they can settle in England—away from it all.

Even in most primitive colonies the inhabitants have some say in the control of their general affairs, even though they may not have any official representation in government councils. It is recognized that they are, after all, the most directly interested party, and their collaboration is to the advantage of both the government and the governed.

But not in Palestine. The Arab inhabitants do not exist for the government. Issues which touch them keenly, and undertakings of whose intrinsic value and benefits they can best judge, are put through without their being consulted. Most things in fact, are done either in a panicky way, or to suit the whims and fancies of the one leading person who is responsible at the moment.

Casual observers of Palestine affairs are easily misled by the so-called prosperity of the country. This highly advertised prosperity is a pure invention of propaganda. The country on the surface shows a great deal of misleading activity, but underneath, the whole structure is flimsy and touches but little the economic life of the Arab population.

Jewish observers themselves, when their writings are not intended for outside consumption, sometimes admit the real facts. They admit that the mainspring of this so-called prosperity is immigration, and that this immigration must have an ultmate end. They also admit that most of their labor at present is in the building trade, which by the nature of things, is a temporary activity.

Immigration, it is true, gives a temporary impetus to the economics of a country, but soon a reaction sets in. For a great number of economically dependent immigrants are bound to be admitted, or in one way or another, find their way into the country, and who are ultimately bound to become a burden on the original inhabitants. The *Palestine Review*, a Jewish weekly, of July 10, 1936, is frank in saying that within the last year a "change in the composition of immigration has been existent, which shows a steep falling off in the economically active section and an increase in the economically dependent."

According to Jewish statistics, 75 per cent of their capital is invested in buildings, which must account for the fact that a hundred thousand Jewish laborers exist in Palestine, more than a quarter of the whole Jewish population, and too large a figure for a non-industrial country like Palestine.

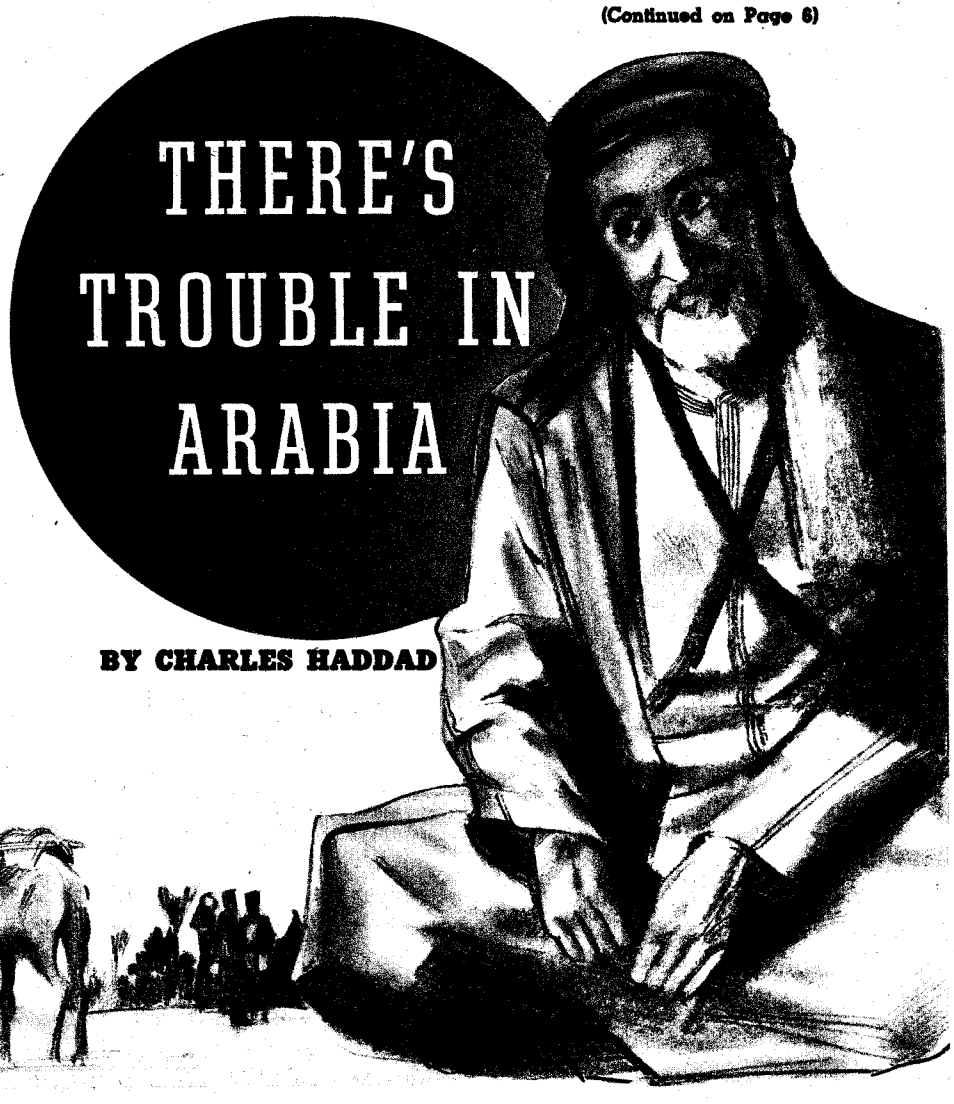
The official immigration figures for 1935 were over 60,000. Such a number, coming into a small country like Palestine, would naturally provoke a temporary forced prosperity; but a crisis is not only imminent but already evident, for great numbers of Jewish unemployed already crowd the towns.

The Administration Report of the Government for the year 1935 admits that in December of that year the estimates of the Jewish unemployed was 6,000. This does not take into account Arab unemployment; for the government does not even attempt to estimate the Arab figures. Dr. Chaim Weizmann, in his covering letter sent with the yearly report of the Jewish Agency, tries to minimize the importance of unemployed people.

Arab unemployment is always large. The Arab laborer when unemployed, accepts his fate in silence, rarely registering the fact or mentioning it to anyone. But that is no reason for ignoring his condition. "It is wrong," says Sir John Hope Simpson's report, "that a Jew from Poland, Lithuania or the Yemen, would be admitted to fill in an existing vacancy, while in Palestine there are already working men, capable of filling that vacancy, who are unable to find employment."

The situation is even worse with regard to agriculture. Palestine is primarily an agricultural country, and in spite of every inducement, only a small number of immigrants have taken up agriculture. The Jewish Agency reports that the proportion of Jews on the soil shows a drop of 4 per cent in the last years, in spite of the excessive immigration. And yet

(Continued on Page 8)



BY CHARLES HADDAD

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THERE'S TROUBLE IN ARABIA

(Continued from Page 5)

large tracts of land are bought yearly, taken away from the Arabs to be kept as a future Jewish "reserve." The net natural increase of the Arab population is larger, and yet more and more Jewish immigrants were admitted as less land became available. Immigration has now been stopped, it is true, but the problem of the uncared for settlers already there, is still unsolved.

THE trade situation according to Treasury trade returns for 1935, is no more encouraging. In round numbers the import figures are 18-million pounds, and exports 4-million — an abnormally adverse trade-balance indeed. The chief exports of Palestine are still soap and citrus fruits, which were Palestine's main exports long before Zionism was there. "The majority of other products," says the *Palestine Review,* have made little headway, and brandy and wine, cement, bed-steads, socks, mother-of-pearl goods, are being exported less and less; on the whole, not too cheerful a prospect."

But whether this highly advertised "prosperity" of the country is real or not is beside the point at issue as far as the Arabs are concerned. There are certain things which cannot be bought with rupees, and there is no people willing to sell its national existence for money. No race exists who, under any circumstances whatsoever, would consent to admit a large number of settlers into their country, when such settlers reckon all land bought as "inalienable territory" and undertake "not to hire any outside labor unless it be Jewish."

True, there are some who have made money out of the Jews, but the fellah and laboring classes, who constitute the major portion of the population are still as they have always been—poor. Theirs is a hand to mouth existence. A building boom in Tel-Aviv, if perchance non-Jewish labor is allowed, may provide them with a little more occasional income, but their hard conditions of life change very little.

The Arabic protest is not so different from that of any other people fighting to defend its livelihood. The same struggle would take place in your own fine city, if the League of Nations were suddenly to declare it a national home for refugees from Europe, and your citizens would wake up some fine morning to find their jobs taken over by refugees from one foreign country, sent to them by order of some other foreign country. Your citizens would not be to blame if they objected to the intrusion. On the other hand, the refugees, homeless and without means of support, cannot be severely criticized for grasping at the offers made to them. The real offender would be the third party, or country, or league of countries—the intervening busy-body who authorized the invasion of your property by the outsiders. But unfortunately, when you do your objecting, it will be, not to the power behind some foreign throne. You will direct your action against the persons who are displacing you, who are taking your job, and buying up your land with money that should have been yours.

That, exactly, is the situation in Palestine. A great influx of Jewish immigrants, mostly from Russia and Poland, have taken advantage of Britain's offer of "a home" in Palestine, to the disadvantage of the native Arabs. And the Arabs have rebelled.

Acme

THE REAL ISSUE IN THE NEAR EAST

BY LEON HAMILTON

Whether the warriors be Chinese and Japanese, Czechs and Sudetens, or Arabs and Jews, there is always a real issue rearing its ugly head from behind the scenes. Sometimes it is Communism, sometimes the mighty dollar — more often it is both, for which humanity sacrifices that men might murder, maim and destroy.

WAR is in the making. The Italo-Ethiopian war, the annexation of Austria, the conquest of Czechoslovakia, the Sino-Japanese struggle, and now the Arab-Jewish clash in Palestine — all have provided the puppet propagandists of press and radio with pretexts for making the American war-minded, for creating among Americans a war-like spirit which will be exploited at the proper time.

Today again, we behold America, destined to become a pawn in the game of international finance, in the war between dictatorship and democracy. Already advances have been made to the United States for cancel lation of the World War debts,—a preface to contracting new debts with America. And the minions of Montague, the ruffians of Rothschild, the satellites of Sassoon and the hirelings of Warburg—in positions of prominence in the worlds of finance, trade, industry, state craft, and economics—have already opened with their barrage of propaganda designed to convince America that only her wealth and her men can save democracy for the rest of the world.

Already diversified groups are pressing the administration to sympathize with the persecuted Zionist Jews in Palestine. Not only have the President and other high officials of our Government expressed their sympathy for the Zionist Jews; but they have even demanded that Great Britain care for these Jews in Palestine. Various Jewish groups — Zionist and non-Zionist alike—are beseeching the Administration to have America accept Britain's mandate over the Holy Land, and thus involve us in European and Asiastic affairs. If America officially recognizes Britain's mandate over the Holy Land; we will become closely involved in the clashes in Palestine in which all nations are interested, and unfortunately, involved.

The propagandists of press, radio and cinema have deliberately distorted facts pertaining to the Arab-Jewish clash in Palestine and have internationally played up the lot of the persecuted Zionist Jews and suppressed stories of the Jewish terrorization of the Arab residents of the Holy Land. Few of our newspapers have even clarified the position of Great Britain in the Palestine struggle.

First, Britain, in exchange for Arab military support in crushing Turkish domination, promised the Arabs a kingdom (MacMahon–Hussein treaty of 1915) embracing Palestine, Syria, Iraq and Arabia—a pan-Arab kingdom.

Then, to keep peace with France, Britain made a secret agreement with that country (Sykes-Picot treaty, May 17, 1916) guaranteeing France her interests and aspirations in Syria.

Then, in exchange for the continued support of Rothschild money for the Allies during the war, Britain promised Lord Rothschild and the Zionists (Balfour Declaration of Nov. 2, 1917) an independent homeland in Palestine.

Naturally the worst consequences of these contradictory treaties fell upon the heads of the Arabs and the Jews living in Palestine.

Yet, even in far off Palestine, the struggle is as much between Communism and anti-Communism—between internationalism and nationalism, as it is between the Arab and the Jew.

The Jewish population in Palestine, which has increased more than 800 per cent in the last twenty years, includes in this increase a great number of Communists from Russia, Poland and China. These Communists, many of them agitators and propagandists, were dispatched from Europe and Asia, to concentrate their agit-prop in the Holy Land, and to incite the Jews there to continue their terrorism.

A murder in the Holy Land revealed that Communist agitators kept a huge store of arms near Jerusalem for distribution to Jewish terrorist groups. In the Communist headquarters the agents discovered a short wave radio for receiving orders and transmitting reports to the headquarters of the Comintern. Tangiers, it was learned, had become the headquarters of the Communist agents and operators in the Near East.

Only a short time ago, Lord Halifax, British foreign secretary, was reassured by Count Ciano that Italy would cease sending propaganda from its Bari radio station to Arab tribesmen, withdraw all fascist agents operating in the Holy Land, and no longer oppose the British plan for armed suppression of the revolt.

After Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's cabinet session to discuss the Palestine situation, Britain called a halt to the Jewish immigration in Palestine. The population, it was declared, should be stabilized at 400,000 Jews and 900,000 Arabs.

But the Mandate was not issued by Great Britain. It is a League of Nations Mandate, and Britain cannot cancel it—at least not without a struggle from the Zionists. The protagonists of a Jewish Palestine are even now bending their every effort to have America accept the Mandate and officially to interfere in the affairs of Palestine.

If America accepts that Mandate—and her "liberals" and diplomats will see to it that she does, — America will be well on her way to international trouble. Our interference, to make good English Lord Balfour's promise to Internationalist Lord Rothschild—would have only one purpose, the preservation of the democracy of the dollar, pound sterling, franc and ruble.

Geographically, Palestine is more than 5,000 miles from the United States. Political and diplomatic pressure, unfortunately, is bringing it closer every day.

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PERSECUTION: JEWISH AND CHRISTIAN

(Radio discourse broadcast by Father Charles E. Coughlin from the Shrine of the Little Flower, Royal Oak, Michigan, Sunday, November 20, 1938. All rights for reproduction reserved.)

AT LONG last, a calloused world has come in personal contact with a persecution which it understands. At long last, it appears that the better sympathies of an indifferent citizenry are aroused to protest against the mad injustices now being meted out to a minority people resident abroad.

This afternoon bear with me while I add my voice in protest against persecution—that murderous weapon of hatred; bear with me while I endeavor to trace to its lair the fanged serpent of hatred whose sting has struck once again to spew poison and deal out death over the face of the earth—a fanged serpent which, on every previous occasion has beat a slimy retreat to rest in security until appropriate conditions summoned it to emerge and repeat its devastation.

This time a united world must shatter the cruel weapon of persecution. This time we must assault hatred so that never again will it lift its head to assault us.

Thus, I shall ask an intelligent audience composed of intelligent Christians and intelligent Jews: "Why is there persecution in Germany today? and How can we destroy it?"

Before attempting to answer these questions, permit me to review for the uninformed members of this audience the chief incidents immediately preceding the latest manifestation of persecution suffered by thousands of innocent Jews, natives of Germany; a persecution which, fortunately for all, has received a superabundance of publicity both at home and abroad.

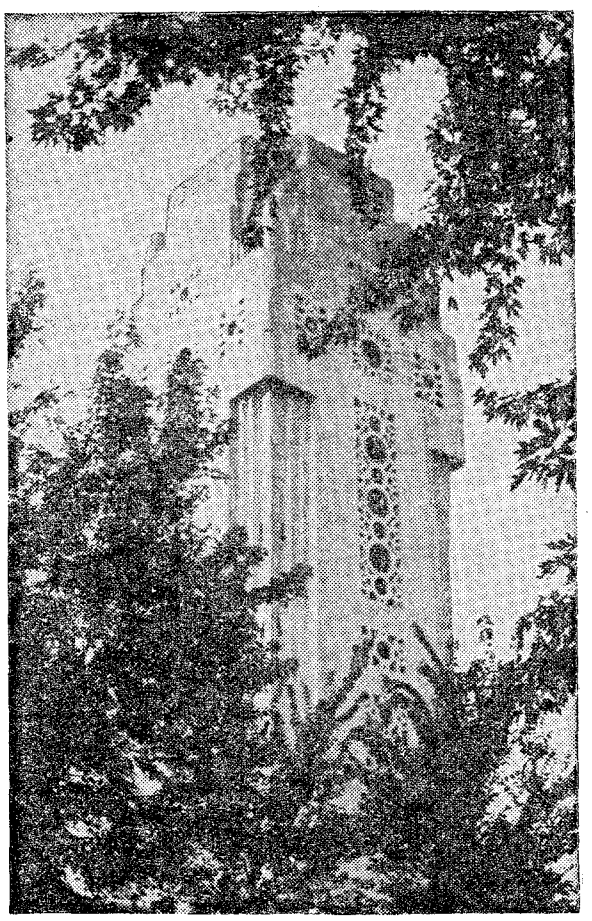
A few days ago, a young Polish-Jew fired a shot that was heard around the world. Because his Polish-Jewish parents were dismissed from Germany by an order issued by the Nazi government expelling all foreign-born Jews from the Reich, this frenzied youth murdered a German public official in Paris.

Reprisals for this imprudent act were rapid on the part of the Hitler government—peculiar reprisals. Instead of demanding an eye for an eye or a tooth for a tooth, the German government levied a fine of approximately $400-million against the 600,000 German-Jews resident in Germany.

Following this, the American newspapers were aglow with headlines. Our public officials were loud in their denunciations. Our ecclesiastical leaders were quick to disapprove of this vengeance. Our President spurred on the nation's sympathetic emotions by saying: "I myself could scarcely believe that such things could occur in a twentieth century civilization."

TO BE effectual in our discussion, which is not content merely with offering sympathy for the innocent German-Jews; which is not satisfied with registering protests against the German government—to be effectual in our discussion, which aims at unveiling the cause of persecution and then, at destroying it, it is necessary to record the following facts.

Although cruel persecution to German born Jews has been notorious since 1933—particularly since the loss of their citizenship—nevertheless,



FROM THE TOWER

until last week the Nazi purge was concerned, chiefly, with foreign born Jews. German citizen Jews were not molested officially in the conduct of their business. The property of German citizen Jews was not confiscated, although a few synagogues and stores were destroyed by mob violence. The children of German citizen Jews were permitted to attend public schools with other children. The German citizen Jewish bankers pursued their business as usual. The German citizen rabbis were permitted the practice of their rites. Until this hour no German citizen Jew had been martyred for his religion by government order although restrictions were placed upon Jewish professional men.

While it is true that foreign citizen Jews resident in Germany were disparaged and expelled, it is likewise true that many social impediments were placed in the pathway of Catholics and Protestants by the Nazi government—impediments which are revolting to our American concepts of liberty. But despite all this, official Germany has not yet resorted to the guillotine, to the machine gun, to the kerosene-drenched pit as instruments of reprisal against Jew or gentile.

My friends, it is only natural, however, that the civilized world was shocked at the turn of events and at the imposition of a tremendous fine levied against innocent German-Jews because a Polish-Jew murdered a German government official. It is only natural that the Jews resident in America are aroused because their co-nationals and co-religionists, living under the jurisdiction of Chancellor Hitler, have been subjected to such an unreasonable reprisal. It is likewise natural that Christians in every nation, particularly in our own, condemn this unjust persecution not only because it is un-Christian, but because it is unwise.

In all countries Jews are in the minority. They have no nation of their own; they have no flag. *"The World Almanac"* states that there are only 15-million Jews in all the world and only 4-million in North America. Certainly they are in the minority—but a closely woven minority in their racial tendencies; a powerful minority in their influence; a minority endowed with an aggressiveness, an initiative which, despite all obstacles, has carried their sons to the pinnacle of success in journalism, in radio and in finance.

Thus, with these facilities at their disposal, no story of persecution was ever told one-half so well, one-half so thoroughly as the story of this 400-million dollar reprisal. Perhaps, may I re-submit, this is attributable to the fact that Jews, through their native ability have risen to such high places in radio and in press and

So vital and timely was Father Coughlin's radio broadcast to the nation on the afternoon of Sunday, November 20th, and so numerous are the requests for this address, that SOCIAL JUSTICE is printing the text of the discourse more fully than usual.

In view of the nature of the broadcast, we have felt justified in devoting Father Coughlin's "Tower Page," as well as the two inside pages usually given to "Highlights of the Broadcast."

A pamphlet containing the address, together with Father Coughlin's moving prayer and "Thought for the Week" may be obtained by writing directly to Father Coughlin, Royal Oak, Michigan.

—THE EDITOR.

in finance; perhaps this persecution is only the coincidental last straw which has broken the back of this generation's patience.

Whatever be the reason for this unparalleled publicity, we are thankful to God that it has happened; for it gives both Jew and gentile, Christian and non-Christian, an opportunity to write a new precedent, to establish a new tradition—a precedent and tradition by which we will all unite with all our facilities for all time to oppose all persecution wherever it may originate.

The Jew has challenged the Christian for his sympathy and co-operation. In turn the Christian challenges the Jew for his.

THUS, in a spirit of mutual co-operation; in a scientific spirit of coldly facing causes in order to remove effects, let us pause to inquire why Nazism is so hostile to Jewry in particular and how the Nazi policy of persecution can be liquidated.

It is the belief, be it will or ill founded, of the present German government that Jews—not as religionists but as nationals only—were responsible for the economic and social ills suffered by the fatherland since the signing of the Treaty of Versailles.

Imbued with this idea—an idea that spread rapidly, particularly since 1923 when Communism was beginning to make substantial advances throughout Germany—a group of rebel Germans under the leadership of an Austrian-born war veteran—Adolf Hitler by name, organized for two purposes. First, to overthrow the existing German government under whose jurisdiction Communism was waxing strong and, second, to rid the fatherland of Communists whose leaders, unfortunately, they identified with the Jewish race.

Thus, Nazism was conceived as a political defense mechanism against Communism and was ushered into existence as a result of Communism. And, Communism itself was regarded by the rising generation of Germans as a product not of Russia, but of a group of Jews who dominated the destinies of Russia.

Were there facts to substantiate this belief in the minds of the Nazi Party, I ask?

Official information emanating from Russia itself informed the world that Communism while barbarously opposed to every form of Christianity, made it a crime for any comrade to utter a word of anti-Semitism.

Uncontradictable evidence gleaned from the writings and the policies of Lenin, proved indisputably that the government of the Soviet Republics was predominantly anti-Christian and definitely anti-national.

More than that, the 1917 list of those who, with Lenin, ruled many of the activities of the Soviet Republic, disclosed that of the 25 quasi-cabinet members, 24 of them were atheistic Jews, whose names I have before me. The list published by Nazis and distributed throughout Germany will be published in the pamphlet which I will gladly distribute to all who request a copy.

Assumed Name	*Real Name*	*Nationality*
Lenin	Oulianow (Ulianoff)	Russian
Trotsky (Trotzky)	Bronstein	Jewish
Steckloff	Nakhanes	Jewish
Martoff	Zederbaum	Jewish
Zinovieff	Apfelbaum	Jewish

(Continued on Page 10)

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NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

Rev. Chas. E. Coughlin, LL.D.

EDITORIAL COUNSEL

(By Permission of His Superior)

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16 PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Liberty of conscience and education.
Just living annual wage.
Nationalization of important public resources.
Private ownership of all other property.
Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.
Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.
Cost of living maintained on an even keel.
Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.
Labor's right to organize.
Recall of non-productive bonds.
Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.
Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.
Simplification of government and lower taxes.
Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.
Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property with government's chief concern for the poor.

A Spirit of Persecution

THE public mind of America was never better prepared for a united protest against persecution than we have witnessed in recent days over the radio, in the press and from the pulpit. Father Coughlin's history-making contribution to this nationwide symposium, delivered in his Sunday radio address from the Shrine of the Little Flower (Nov. 20), is printed elsewhere in this edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE. (See Page 7).

However, in all these national appeals for sympathy for the victims, and co-operative protest against the oppressors, there are some astounding inconsistencies. Especially must these be noted since they are bound to reduce the effectiveness of any hoped for progress against the spirit of persecution.

For example, Dr. Edgar Dewitt Jones, president of the Federal Council of Churches, appeals through the public press to ask prayers for the persecuted Jews in Germany; and at the same time, through the same public press, APPEALS FOR AMMUNITION for the anti-God persecutors of Christians in Red Spain. The head of a Federal Council of Christian Churches *prays* against the spirit of persecution and with the same voice of authority promotes it.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, one of the moderns among the Jewish rabbis, together with his co-nationals, lead protests against Germany tyranny while to a man they are enlisted in support of "Loyalist" persecutors in Spain.

But what is even more discordant, the President of the United States commenting upon the Nazi reprisal fine against Jewish residents, declares: "I myself *could scarcely believe that such things could occur in a twentieth century civilization.*"

Yet only one week before—on November 7th—the Chief Executive sent the following cablegram to President Kalinin of Soviet Russia:

"Upon this national anniversary please accept my felicitations and sincere good wishes for the well being of the people of your country."

The occasion was the twenty-first anniversary of the Russian revolution.

What were the CONGRATULATIONS about? Twenty million Christian lives had been butchered by the lusty young "democracy" because of their belief in God! Forty billion dollars in privately owned property was confiscated for the profit of the Communist commissars. And all these horrors of Russian persecution TOOK PLACE IN A TWENTIETH CENTURY PERSECUTION.

Only a few years ago the same American President—who almost overnight and without warning to the nation had "recognized" these bolshevik murderers — threatened the same Soviet president to "sever all diplomatic and trade relations" unless the kremlin stopped aiding and abetting the plot of world Communists to overthrow American institutions.

Does the President of the United States possess some secret proof that they have stopped? The American people have no such proof.

At a mass meeting in Leningrad LAST YEAR this same President Kalinin said: "Our enemy is the capitalist world. We live for a complete victory of Communism throughout the world!"

On the very day the American President congratulated the Soviet on its twenty-one years of persecution, Secretary General Earl Browder of the Communist Party of America, and a member of the Moscow Comintern, wired as follows to the same President Kalinin:

"The American people rejoice with you in your victories."

What proof has the President that Soviet Russia has ceased to support Communistic revolution in America?

This National Weekly has long had in its possession information (patriotically suppressed until now) that ace operatives high in the council of the O.G.P.U. have wormed their way into the Washington bureaucracies—often in *preferment to native born Christian Americans.*

We repeat that SOCIAL JUSTICE has long refrained from giving circulation to any such disparaging information embarrassing to the Administration, in the full hope and expectation that Washington officialdom intended to clean house. News of the house cleaning IS LONG OVERDUE.

"Internationalism" Is Not the American Norm

THIS page seems fated to talk about immigration quotas and the amalgams in America's Melting Pot. The quota subject is to the fore again in connection with this country's desire to do something about the persecuted minorities of Europe—particularly the Jews from Germany.

It is proposed, for example, that Germany's quota to this country be "mortgaged" for the next three years and be filled entirely with refugee Jews who would be admitted to the United States immediately. Granting that quota restrictions would not be otherwise amended, this would mean that no persecuted Lutheran or Catholic, and no gentile German, could come to America for three years.

As a suggestion toward starting discussion, or as a gesture to indicate how badly Americans feel about these poor Jews, the proposal is understandable, but, of course, it cannot be entertained seriously.

Some relaxation of American vigilance on its immigration restrictions has long been planned in Washington. "They" intended to have something done about it at the next session of Congress. The present Jewish crisis may hasten the legislation.

Meantime, there is almost universal discussion as to what other nations can do for the poor Jews from Germany. Agricultural areas in Alaska, Palestine, Africa, South America and this country all are proposed as havens for the persecuted refugees. But it is reliably reported that comparatively few of the Jewish refugees are agriculturalists. By far the greater number of them are city dwellers, and small independent merchants — ranging from peddlers to store keepers and bankers. These newcomers, therefore, would not seek colonies in the rural areas but hope to concentrate in our already crowded cities; and since many of them are already penniless, would go on the relief rolls almost upon their arrival.

We are still looking for the "norm" of Americanism. Lacking a racial homogeneity about which to rally, there is always danger of our making the State our god and so rear up a generation of instinctive totalitarians.

Amid all the criticism of other nationalities for retaining their hyphenated loyalities to the home land, the Jew obtrudes an argument. He has no "national" allegiance to discard so, one school insists, he becomes an "American" simply by walking down a gang plank.

Another school questions this view, maintaining that the Jew is institively an "internationalist," and that his contribution to the American amalgam, therefore, will be to broaden our internationalist sympathies. Already lacking a racial norm of nationality and rallying about a patriotism that is largely a school history-book product, would the new Jewish contribution swing America still further from its "typical" nationalism towards an internationalism? Would America's search for a "norm" would be more confused than ever?

These are matters for earnest Americans to concern themselves about these troubled days. The immigration laws are to be up for amendment and revision at this next term of Congress. We will want some sound basis for our consideration, besides the impulses of sentimentalism. It is time to be thinking about them.

IMPORTANT

Following Father Coughlin's Sunday broadcast, "Persecution: Jewish and Christian," an organized drive of Communists and their sympathisers laid down a barrage of telephone calls, telegrams and letters to radio stations, asking them to please "do something about that wild Fascist from Royal Oak."

Today, you and your friends must write your local radio station DEMANDING THAT FATHER COUGHLIN BE KEPT ON THE AIR.

Use the telephone and awaken your friends.

Send a post card to your radio station, better still, write a letter. Are you followers of social justice going to let the Communist Daily Worker get away with its plan?

Particularly, you followers in New York, Brooklyn and the neighboring territory. Did you hear what the announcer on station WMCA said following the broadcast last Sunday?

He said, in his announcement following the broadcast, that he regretted that Father Coughlin's talk was so "filled with errors and inaccuracies" and that Station WMCA endorsed no part of it.

What are YOU going to do about it, SOCIAL JUSTICE readers?

Can that announcer prove the inaccuracies?

Station WMCA needs moral support—more than any other station—because Earl Browder's Communist Daily Worker particularly called upon its friends to BLAST FATHER COUGHLIN FROM ITS LOG! GET BUSY NOW—and get ten other persons busy with you!

Our Parlor Pinks

IN addition to the soap box agitator, and official Communist Party spokesmen like Foster and Browder, there is in this all-too-free land a bathed and perfumed, formal evening dress society brand of Communism. This exclusive clique will have nothing to do with the "mad Russians," or the unwashed rabble that shouts itself hoarse about a speaker's box in public squares, and argues in whispers after the speech. These parlor reds meet in a rather exclusive secrecy to discuss the revolution, and are every bit as subversive as the rodent variety.

These society Communists appear to believe that their little set of intellectuals are to be permitted to become a sort of ruling "politico bureau" when the revolution comes. That is, the rank and file of Communists will take orders from this leading coterie of better minds. They also believe—and hope—that by some coup of legerdermain due to their special I.Q. as a kind of super-Communist, they will be permitted to retain their properties and profits under a special privilege such as they have enjoyed under capitalism and later under the New Deal.

This is a neat trick, if it can be worked. And if word of their special privilege ever got out, the rush to get in would spoil all the nice exclusiveness of the movement.

This crowd "made a monkey of Old Man Wirt," the late Indiana educator who was admitted to one of these exclusive ultra-red soirees some years ago. The Hoosier school master was so astounded that he came out and talked. These new "agents of the revolution" made a "Doc Cook out of him. But Dr. Wirt, dying recently in the ignominy which had shadowed his later years, may yet become someday a fateful symbol of a warning that America muffed.

You'd be astounded, too, if SOCIAL JUSTICE were to print the Social Register of some of these get-togethers: a sort of Blue Book (it should be Red) of the "parlor"—or ought we to say "campus"—Communists.

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The Week in the Nation

ADMINISTRATION

Trade and War

As the American, British and Canadian trade agreements were signed in Washington, Great Britain and America placed their feet on the bottom rung of a ladder that may extend to complete mutual co-operation in time of war.

Great Britain, through Ambassador Sir Ronald Lindsay, and the United States, through State Secretary Cordell Hull, signed a series of eight notes that provided "each of the high contracting parties shall give sympathetic consideration to any representation which the other may make with respect to questions concerning access to raw materials."

It was pointed out in Washington that in the event of a war involving either of the parties, the agreement would be of major importance. A clause to the general agreement provided, however, that "in exceptional circumstances," all military supplies, arms, ammunitions and implements of war, would be controlled at the will of either contracting party.

The deal was a slight blow to hopes of isolationists who, firm in a belief that the United States is economically self-sufficient, regard any mutually co-operative or restrictive treaty as a step toward foreign entanglement. In one sense they are correct.

Tri-Party Pact

At the same time Mr. Hull took another leap toward his general world trade program by signing the three-party trade treaty. This agreement lowers American tariffs on British and Canadian imports, in return for British and Canadian concessions on American industrial products, and a few items of agriculture.

Suffering most keenly under the agreement will be the American farmer. To be imported under the new agreement will be British yarn and cloth—another blow to the American textile industry—and Canadian cattle, hogs, cheese, eggs, grains other than wheat, potatoes, fishery products, paper products, silver fox furs and Christmas trees.

America intends to benefit principally through lessened restrictions on the export of automobiles, aircraft engines and other industrial products. Trade with Canada in these items will be benefited only slightly however. Despite previous high tariffs, Canada has had to depend to a great extent on the output of American industry.

Sympathy

President Roosevelt saw his interventionist step in German Jew situation take an unexpected turn as the Nazis called for the return of Ambassador Hans Dieckoff, following Mr. Roosevelt's call for the return of American Ambassador Hugh R. Wilson.

The Nazis said they wanted a first hand report of Mr. Roosevelt's "strange conduct" in the matter. Mr. Roosevelt had said he wanted a first hand report of the "atrocities."

Carrying out his interventionist move, Mr. Roosevelt released a statement to the press in which he said: "The news of the past few days from Germany has deeply shocked public opinion in the United States. Such news from any part of the world would inevitably produce a similar profound reaction among American people in every part of the nation."

..The nation hailed the President's statement as another act of a great humanitarian. But the President was wrong when he stated that "Such news from any part of the world would inevitably produce a similar profound reaction among American people," etc. When the Mexican atrocities ran a bloody course, as Catholics were massacred, their clergy killed, their churches burned, this nation's government not only failed to intervene, it failed even to express the least surprise, sympathy or wonderment! ...

SECRETARY OF STATE Cordell Hull, who negotiated trade agreements with Britain and Canada. Supplemental notes provided a basis for a wartime treaty between the United States and the United Kingdom.

Strange Afterthought

A strange note in connection with the President's statement, was brought to light two days after it was delivered. Presidential Secretary Stephen Early found it necessary to release a later statement declaring that President Roosevelt's criticism of Germany's attacks on the Jews *was intended also to Nazi persecutions of Catholics and other religious groups.*

No doubt existed that this was a "policy" statement intended to placate millions of Catholics who were forced to turn to their own clergy to find any note of sympathy for Catholics, victims of persecution in Russia, Spain and Mexico, as well as in Germany. Mr. Roosevelt's orginal statement made not the slightest mention of Catholics in Germany, Spain, Russia, Mexico, or anywhere. Nor was it written with any such intention.

Appointments

With the elections out of the way, Washington speculation is centering on a score of Federal positions soon to be filled by Presidential appointment.

The vacancies include the seat of the late Justice Benjamin Cardozo on the Supreme Court, an ambassador, and the post of High Commissioner to the Phillipines, which Paul V. Mc Nutt recently resigned.

Governor Frank Murphy of Michigan, defeated in the election, was named by Washington comment in connection with two of these posts—the high bench, and the Phillipines, where he served before the appointment of McNutt.

While Governor Murphy's legal training and experience as an administrator would qualify him to some extent for the Supreme Court, his possible appointment would come more in the nature of a mouth wash after the appointment of Hugo Black, the KuKluxer. Mr. Roosevelt probably will wait until the convocation of Congress before filling the court vacancy.

Several cabinet changes are rumored. In addition to the attorney generalship to be vacated by Homer S. Cummings, two or more additional resignations are expected. And there may be some transfers. Among those named as likely to resign or be transferred are Navy Secretary Swanson, Postmaster General Farley, War Secretary Woodring and Commerce Secretary Roper.

LABOR

No Unity; No Peace

THE Committee for Industrial Organization became the *"Congress of Industrial Organizations"* in Pittsburgh last week, and John L. Lewis retained his body-hold on one half of the nation's organized labor.

As the C. I. O. advanced in its first constitutional conventiion, Lewis had the personal pleasure of squelching all opposition to the new constitution, which reposes in his Vice Chairman Philip Murray and Sidney Hillman virtual domination of the vast labor structure.

JOHN L. LEWIS

In a gesture toward democracy, the constitution sets up an executive board giving each member as many votes as there are members of his union. Under this arrangement Lewis, Hillman and Murray, representing the United Mine Workers, Textile Workers and Amalgamated Clothing Workers respectively, will control a minimum of 1,800,000 votes at any session. Smaller unions will at all times be subjected to the will of this governing trio.

War Chest

The convention authorized creation of a "war chest" to push organizing drives in unorganized territory—and to carry on continued warfare against the A. F. L. A per capita dues payment of five cents per member per month for affiliated national unions, and 50 cents per member for members of local industrial unions, will return to the C.I.O. coffers an estimated $3,000,000 every year.

HOMER MARTIN

Homer Martin, United Auto Workers president, who had threatened to bolt the C.I.O. addressed the convention on the necessity of respecting contracts, of unionizing the un-unionized, and of pursuing the principle of industrial organization. In his address he steered clear of outright endorsement of the C.I.O. and all its works. This, it is believed, is significant for it leaves the way open for a future showdown between the U.A.W. and C.I.O. which has interfered to an intolerable extent in the affairs of Martin's group.

Resolutions

Among its resolutions the convention supported the ideal of responsibility in carrying out contract obligations; supported the railroad brotherhoods in their fight on a wage cut; denounced the irresponsible press; supported President Roosevelt; praised the LaFollette "Civil Liberties" Committee which is about to be investigated by the Dies Committee on Subversive and Un-American Activities.

The Future

Although it buttressed itself financially by new levies on membership—which in some instances are twice those assessed by the A.F.L. — the C.I.O. failed in its convention to eradicate abuses which have threatened its future.

Communists—Stalinites, Trotskyites or Lovestoneites—still have a strong grip on the C.I.O. Factionalism has not been quelled. And disputes that caused the entire structure to quake and twist may break out again—and in the not too distant future.

The trend has been set already by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, under the leadership of David Dubinsky, who took its 250,000 members out of the C.I.O. on the eve of the convention.

Dubinsky's objection, and that of his board, was that Lewis and the C.I.O. intended to endorse permanent warfare against the A.F.L. This position, the I.L.G.W.U. held, could do the mass of labor only harm.

AGRICULTURE

Corn Loans

SECRETARY of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace tried the bite of the teeth in the Farm Control act last week as he announced corn loans of 57 cents a bushel for growers in 566 counties in *Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan,* Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas and Kentucky.

Only those who complied with planting restrictions will be able to borrow on the 1938 crop. Those who did not will be denied governmental aid. This was the thought of the law's creators, who empowered the Agriculture Secretary to use dictatorial methods to bring conformity.

Government agencies indicated that total government loans on farm commodities will exceed $500,000,000 by next spring. Nearly $400,000,000 has been expended already.

By this time none doubts there will be a new farm plan for next year. Its nature remains uncertain and agriculture leaders are striking about to examine three or four commendatory proposals.

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Assumed Name	*Real Name*	*Nationality*
Kameneff	Rosenfeld	Jewish
Dan	Gourevitch (Yurewitsch)	Jewish
Ganetzky	Furstenberg	Jewish
Parvus	Helpfand	Jewish
Uritzky	Padomilsky	Jewish
Larin	Lurge	Jewish
Bohrin	Nathansohn	Jewish
Martinoff	Zibar	Jewish
Bogdanoff	Zilberstein	Jewish
Garin	Garfeld	Jewish
Suchanoff	Gimel	Jewish
Kamnelff	Goldmann	Jewish
Sagersky	Krochmann	Jewish
Riazonoff	Goldenbach	Jewish
Solutezeff	Bleichmann	Jewish
Piatnitzky	Ziwin	Jewish
Axelrod	Orthodox	Jewish
Glasnuoff	Schultze	Jewish
Zuriesain	Weinstein	Jewish
Lapinsky	Loewensohn	Jewish

But be it emphasized that these Jews were not religious Jews. They were the haters of God, the haters of religion.

THROUGHOUT Germany antipathy towards all Jews, however, grew rapidly. It was increased year by year—and particularly in 1935 when the official disclosure made manifest that the central committee of the Communist Party operating in Russia consisted of 59 members, among whom were 56 Jews; and that the three remaining non-Jews were married to Jewesses!

The list of their names published by the Nazis follows:

Non-Jews married to Jewesses (3): L. V. Stalin, S. S. Lobow, V. V. Ossinsky. Jews (56): V. V. Balitsky, K. J. Baumann, I. M. Vareikis, J. B. Gamarnik, I. I. Egoff, I. A. Zelensky, I. D. Kabakoff, L. M. Kaganowitz, V. G. Knorin, M. M. Litvinoff, I. E. Liobimow, D. Z. Manouilsky, I. P. Nossow, J. L. Piatakow, I. O. Piatnitzky, M. O. Aazoumow, M. L. Ruchimovitch, K. V. Rindin, M. M. Houtaevitch, M. S. Tchoudow, A. M. Schvernik, R. I. Eiche, G. G. Iagoda, I. E. Iakir, I. A. Iakovlew, F. P. Griadinsky, G. N. Kaminsky, I. S. Unschlicht, A. S. Boulin, M. I. Kalmanowitz, D. S. Beika, Zifrinovitch, Trachter, Bitner, G. Kaner, Leo Krichman, A. K. Lepa, S. A. Lozovsky, B. P. Pozern, T. D. Deribass, K. K. Strievsky, N. N. Popow, S. Schwartz, E. I. Veger, I. Z. Mechlis, A. I. Ougarow, G. I. Blagonravow, A. P. Rosengloz, A. P. Serebrovsky, A. M. Steingart, I. P. Pavlounovsky, G. I. Sokolnikow, C. I. Broido, V. I. Polonsky, G. D. Veinberg, M. M. Kaganowitz.

I SPEAK these words, holding no brief for Germany or for Nazism. Simply as a student of history, endeavoring to analyze the reason for the growth of the idea in the minds of the Nazi Party that Communism and Judaism are too closely woven for the national health of Germany, do I make these references.

Nor do I speak these words to defend the atheistic, international Jews and gentiles throughout the world who follow the footsteps of Lenin and advocate the principles of Marx. I do ask, however, an insane world to distinguish between the innocent Jew and the guilty Jew as much as I would ask the same insane world to distinguish between the innocent gentile and the guilty gentile.

Believe me, my friends, it is in all charity that I speak these words as I seek to discover the causes that produced the effect known as Nazism—Nazism which was evolved to act as a defense mechanism against the incursions of Communism.

Let us not forget the object of this discussion. My purpose is to contribute a worthwhile suggestion to eradicate from this world its mania for persecution.

Thus, while we are concerned with destroying the causes which beget persecution from this civilization of ours, let us profit by this occasion when the attention of our own country has been called to this international immorality of persecution, particularly on the occasion of a 400-million dollar fine levied against 600,000 Jews.

Should not all good men—Jews and gentiles, Catholics and Protestants, Christians and non-Christians—coordinate their forces to restore

PERSECUTION: JEWISH AND CHRISTIAN

FATHER COUGHLIN'S BROADCAST CONTINUED

sanity, peace and justice to an era which for its ferocity, its barbarism and its hatred has outstripped the Diocletians, the Neros and the Torquemadas of old?

I was thrilled to hear the most intellectual Archbishop of San Francisco remind his compatriots that this universal surge of sympathy whose waters are now about to wash clean the impure emotions of a materialistic America—I was thrilled—and so were you—to hear him state that at long last the press and the radio of this nation are beginning to play their part in arousing a dormant people to the other injustices and persecutions which are besmirching our civilization—the persecutions in Russia, in Mexico and in Spain.

Persecution is an injustice, wherever it exists. Today's persecution was born from the loins of yesterday's persecution. Thus if Nazism, a persecutor of Jew and Catholic and Protestant, is a defense mechanism against Communism, be assured that Communism, another persecutor, was a defense mechanism against the greed of the money changers, the exploiters, who persecuted and pilloried the teeming populations of Europe.

Permit me to re-state that principle: If Nazism is now memorable for its injustice and persecution, so was Communism; so was the economic system which made slaves of millions in the midst of plenty; the system which generated Communism.

Thus, one persecution begets another as one injustice evolves into another.

The inevitability of cause and effect will pursue its course to its logical destiny of chaos as one injustice continues to reproduce a worse injustice.

It is our concern, therefore, to destroy the cause in order to prevent a succession of disastrous effects. To abolish persecution, let us destroy hatred. To eliminate hatred, let us establish justice—justice for all without exception.

Any other approach to our problem is unscientific.

And, may I add, there can be no justice without God; and no God without love—love for Him and for our fellow men whom He fashioned according to His image and likeness.

Be not mistaken in analyzing the cause of Nazism. Trace it to its legitimate lair, to its occasioning cause.

Therefore, I say to the good Jews of America, be not indulgent with the irreligious, atheistic Jews and gentiles who promote the cause of persecution in the land of the Communists; the same ones who promote the cause of atheism in America. Yes, be not lenient with your high financiers and politicians who assisted at the birth of the only political, social and economic system in all civilization that adopted atheism as its religion, internationalism as its patriotism and slavery as its liberty.

IN our possession we have a copy of the official *"White Paper"* issued by the English War Cabinet in 1919. This official paper prints the names of the Jewish bankers, Kuhn, Loeb and Company of New York City, among those who helped to finance the Russian Revolution and Communism. Since then, both Jewish and gentile financiers have been according financial comfort to the Soviet Republics.

Perhaps these financial overtures were made in innocence—perhaps not.

Moreover, I have before me a quotation from *"The American Hebrew"* of September 10, 1920 which says: "The achievement, the Russian Jewish Revolution—destined to figure in history as the overshadowing result of the World War, was largely the outcome of Jewish thinking, of Jewish discontent, of Jewish effort to reconstruct."

Let our remarks be couched in the language of charity. "It was a Jewish effort to reconstruct." But, in justice, we expect that results—that truth founded upon fact and experience, will convince all Jewish leaders worthy of the name to repudiate vigorously atheistic Communism and its followers whence emerges the fanged serpent of perescution. Then and only then can we coordinate our forces to banish hatred and injustice from the nations of the world.

Now that experience has proven that this effort to reconstruct society by means of Communism died aborning—now that this same experience teaches us that from the birth-cradle of Communism there rose the stench of Nazi persecution; now that this Communism is permeating the whole earth with the fumes of hate, of destruction and of irreligion, is it not time for those Jews and Christians who have escaped unscathed, to re-purify the atmosphere of the world, first, from Communism—particularly in America—lest by its continued presence, an unjust defense mechanism similar to Nazism will spring up to assail us.

It is my hope that the thousands of erudite, sincere Jews in this nation together with all informed Christians, will recognize that, as long as misguided Jews and gentiles in such great numbers continue to propagate the doctrines of anti-God, anti-Christ, anti-patriotism and anti-property, so long will there exist some defensive mechanism against Communism. Today it is Nazism in Berlin. Tomorrow it will be some other "ism" in New York. But always it will be characterized by persecution.

It would be ignominous for Christians to cloak themselves in the garments of crass silence on the subject of Communism from which cesspool there originated Nazism. It would be ignoble for us not to raise our voice in defense of the 600,000 Jews subjected to so many persecutions by the Nazis, culminating in a fine of 400-million dollars.

However, it is my opinion that Nazism, the effect of Communism cannot be liquidated in its persecution complex until the religious Jews in high places in synagogue, in finance, in radio and in press attack the cause; attack forthright the errors and the spread of Communism together with their co-nationals who support it.

MY fellow citizens, I am not ignorant of Jewish history. I know its glories. I am acquainted with its glorious sons. I am aware of the keen intellectuality which has characterized its progress in commerce, in finance and particularly in the field of communications.

But I am also aware that every nation from time immemorial has lifted in its hand the lash of persecution to strike the back of Jewry. From Ninevah to Berlin; from ancient to modern times, a constant moan of suffering has been raised from the Weeping Wall whose structure has encompassed the world.

Portugal and Spain, France and Germany, England and the northern countries, Italy and Russia—all, in turn, have taken their stand at the pillar of persecution to wield the leaden lash about the shoulders of Jews—for what reason I need not detail at the moment. I will satisfy myself simply by drawing to your attention that since the time of Christ, Jewish persecution only followed after Christians first were persecuted—persecuted either by exploiters within their own ranks, as in the Middle Ages, or by enemies from

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HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BROADCAST

Persecution is an injustice, wherever it exists. If Nazism is a defense against Communism, be assured that Communism was a defense against the greed of the exploiters.

* * *

I hold no brief for Germany nor Nazism. Simply as a student of history, endeavoring to analyze the reason for the growth of the idea in the minds of the Nazi Party that Communism and Judaism are too closely allied for the national health of Germany, do I make these references.

* * *

I ask an insane world to distinguish between the innocent Jew and the guilty Jew as much as I would ask the same insane world to distinguish between the innocent Gentile and the guilty Gentile.

* * *

From ancient to modern times Jewish persecution has only followed after Christians first were persecuted.

* * *

More than 20 million Christians were murdered by the Communistic government in Russia . . . $40-billion of Christian property was appropriated . . . The press and radio were silent and the government made friends of the murderers!

* * *

Millions of dollars of property, including ecclesiastical institutions, were confiscated in Mexico . . . there was no official condemnation of a Cardenas; there was no ambassador recalled; there was no national protest.

* * *

No symposium of radio protest was organized to decry Christian life-blood spilled on the pavements of Barcelona or Madrid.

* * *

Gentiles must repudiate the excesses of Nazism. But Jews must repudiate the existence of Communism from which Nazism springs.

* * *

There must be social justice for all; without it, there is persecution for all.

* * *

Let charity be the norm of our conduct as we assemble our forces for action.

without, as in our own days—the days of Communism.

Many historians—in fact, the vast majority of them—maintain that the Jews were persecuted because of their social philosophy.

Parallel with their persecution has been the persecution of Christians—not for their social philosophy but for their religion.

Relative to Christian persecution in our own day—in this most enlightened day of the 20th century—a day of which our President said that "I myself could scarcely believe that such things could occur in the 20th century civilization"—witness the price that Christians have paid to uphold their religion against those who were anti-religious; to uphold their Christ against those who were anti-Christ; to uphold their patriotism and nationalism against those who were unpatriotic and international.

Between the years 1917 and 1938 more than (c.) 20-million Christians were murdered by the Communistic government in Russia.

Between these same years not 400-million dollars but (c.) 40-billion dollars—at a conservative estimate—of Christian property was appropriated by the Lenins and Trotzkys, the Zinovieffs and the Kameneffs, the Litvinoffs and the Lapinskys by the atheistic Jews and gentiles of Russia.

Those were the desperate days when Christians were not expelled from their native land but were targets for the machine gun which beat out its tattoo against human hearts; incredible days when the altars of Christ were desecrated and the servants of Christ were massacred on ever-multiplying Calvarys.

Our President recently said: "Such news from any part of the world"—speaking of the persecution of the Jews in Germany—"Such news would inevitably produce a similar profound reaction among American people in every part of the nation." Alas! the news of Christian persecution came to our shores. Alas! the press and the radio were almost silent. Alas! this present government made friends of these murderers by recognizing their flag!

Those were the days when there was silence in the press; days when there was silence on the radio because opposition to Communism was a "controversial" subject.

Turn the pages of history to recent years when the disciples of the Communists, atheists and internationalists and anti-Christians obtruded their philosophy into Mexico. Although the Christian world stood aghast while hundreds of millions of dollars of property, including ecclesiastical institutions, were confiscated, there was no condemnation officially uttered against a Cardenas, there was no recall of the Ambassador Joseph Daniels, there was no national protest on that occasion, there was no invitation extended to the persecuted Christians of Mexico to seek refuge in our land.

Almost contemporaneous with this Mexican madness, directed and operated by the commissars of the Kremlin, the world began to hear the story of disconsolate Spain—Spain that has become the battleground of Communism versus Christianity.

What is the record of that unfortunate country?

(c.) Seven hundred thousand men have fallen in battle. (c.) Three hundred thousand of the noblest non-combatants—men and women and children—have been butchered because of their religion.

The press of America succeeded in muzzling the truth about these horrors. No symposium of radio protest was organized to decry the Christian life-blood spilled upon the pavements of Barcelona and Madrid—Barcelona with its population of over one million persons where, at this moment, there is left open only one, small, semi-official chapel.

Nor was Claude Bowers, our Spanish Ambassador, called back to Washington to tell his story—the most ghastly story in all the pages of civilized or uncivilized history. Nor did the State Department forbid the (c.) 3,200 members of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, recruited from our Jewish and gentile Communist youth, from participating in dragging Christ down from His cross and slaughtering His innocent followers.

And most recently—just last week—there was no protest, no indignation aroused when Stalin, not satisfied with having paid for his Communism with the blood of (c.) 20-million martyrs—instituted a new purge against all Christians and a handful of political Jews.

Why, then, was there this silence on the radio and in the press? Ask the gentlemen who control the three national radio chains; ask those who dominate the destinies of the financially inspired press—surely these Jewish gentlemen and others must have been ignorant of the facts or they would have had a symposium in those dark days—especially when students of history recognized that Nazism is only a defense mechanism against Communism and that persecution of the Christians always begets persecution of the Jews.

However, let the dead past bury its dead. Today—this is our day, Christians and Jews. We were not responsible for the actrocities of yesteryear. We will be responsible for the persecutions of future years.

My friends, unless all persecution is stopped; unless all the causes that lead to persecution are removed this 20th Century, which will become renowned in the chronicles of the world as the most blood-thirsty period in all its existence, will continue to procreate scientists who, in turn, will beget new means for destruction; will generate radicals who will conceive new plans for revolution; and will multiply persecution, unless we have courage to remove the basic causes of exploitation which have been confiscating the properties of the poor.

Therefore, we are in accord with our government which has seen fit to recall its Ambassador from Germany for the purpose of discussing the injustice of a government which has been challenged for persecuting the Jews.

If we are sincere we will recall all the Ambassadors or Ministers from the Communistic countries—from Mexico City where a price is still placed on the head of priests; from Barcelona in whose suburbs (c.) 300 innocent nuns—the breath of life still in their bodies—were drenched with kerosene, and burned alive by official order of the military Communists, from Moscow where our temples have been turned into museums and where our Christ has been crucified anew—yes (c.) 20-million times.

By all means, let us have a convention of ambassadors.

By all means, let us have courage to compound our sympathy not only from the tears of Jews but also from the blood of Christians—(c.) 600 000 Jews whom no government official in Germany has yet sentenced to death, and (c.) 20-million Chrisitans at least, whose lives have been snuffed out, whose property has been confiscated in its entirety and whose altars and Christ have been desecrated since 1917 without official protest from America—America that has extended and still extends the right hand of recognition to the murderers themselves.

Let us distil this sympathy into a program of peace—peace, the result of order; order, the offspring of law; and law, the child of justice.

Social justice for all! Without it there is persecution for all.

Thanks be to God, both the radio and the press at length have become attuned to the wails of sorrow arising from Jewish persecution.

May these notes rise in rapid crescendo until a symphony, not of hate but of love, not of protest but of determination, fills the hearts of every human being in America.

May every honest Jew, every God-fearing Jew, as well as every honest and God-fearing Christian, find themselves co-operating in this common objective.

Gentiles must repudiate the excesses of Nazism. But Jews and gentiles must repudiate the existence of Communism from which Nazism springs.

In conclusion may we Americans not engage in unreasonable reprisals against any nation.

Let charity be the norm of our conduct as we assemble our forces for action.

Charity that bids us love God with our whole heart and soul and mind; charity that bids us love our neighbors—not for what they are in themselves—but for what God has made them—His sons, our brothers.

Father Coughlin

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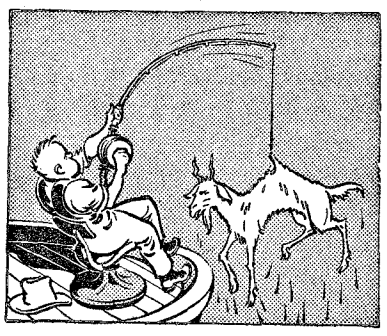
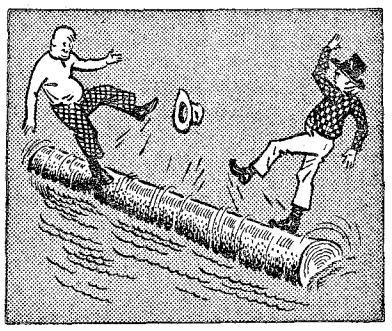


THE SPORT OF THE NATION

- POLITICAL FOOTBALL
- LOG ROLLING
- GOAT FISHING
- HOG CALLING
- BUBBLE-BLOWING
- HIDE AND SEEK
- SHIRT-STUFFING
- DUMMY WRESTLING



'Put Hamburg In Vaults,' Says Sizzle

Lewis Asks For Peace— With Horseshoe in Glove

CIO Boss is 'Plotty' in First National Meet

PITTSBURGH, PA.—"Convention of contradictions" is the name for the assemblage of the Committee for Industrial Organization here.

The delegates gathered half expecting to reach a peace arrangement with the American Federation of Labor; half expecting to form a permanent organization in opposition—that was the first contradiction.

Then John L. Lewis, C.I.O. chairman, in addressing the delegates stuck out his hairy paw of fellowship toward the craft unionists, but made the tactical error of turning about, revealing that he had a brick in the other hand—a brick which he intended to smash down on the round head of Mr. William Green.

Then, after many disclaimers of Communist intent or practice, the constitution committee drafted a proposed ordinance of organization which welcomed Communists to membership, and went full length for permanent opposition to Green's union—a double contradiction.

Changes Flags

John L. started his enigmatic address to the delegates by shouting that his organization would be "more than receptive" to any proposal for genuine labor unity once "the representatives of the A.F.L. are ready to recognize established facts and to deal with the C.I.O. on a basis of equality and justice."

But John quickly hauled down this white flag of peace, and strung up one of gory red hue as he screamingly lambasted the A.F.L. leadership for "scurrilious abuse, its baldfaced misrepresentations, and its repeated attacks" on the C.I.O. This created the impression that "equality and justice" to John L. meant domination of all labor by Lewis and the C.I.O.

John flung his mane about as he bleated that the C.I.O. "is no Czechoslovakia" to be sliced up at the will of its enemies. In this John inferred that any peace proposal calling for the sacrifice of a single point on the part of the C.I.O. was no true peace arrangement.

Slices U.A.W.

But it was John himself who did a good job of slicing up one C.I.O. union, the United Auto Workers, when he had his agents undo the work of the U.A.W. executive board by restoring to authority four U.A.W. officials who had been expelled because they either were Communists, or had conspired with Communists.

Swords Instead of Plowshares

(Milwaukee Journal)

John undermined the union's autonomous government by sending his agents, Phil Murray and Sidney Hillman, to Detroit to sell out the union's president, Homer Martin. When the sale had been completed John labeled it a "harmony program," and a "peace arrangement."

This is the sort of peace John visions with the A.F.L.

Maybe he can attain "peace" by following a program of domination of all labor—but shucks, that's just another contradiction.

OF MUSE & MEN

Perhaps . . .

PERHAPS, it's just chance or coincidence, but it is a fact that when the first batch of new United States nickels, bearing the likeness of Thomas Jefferson, was wheeled out of the mint, Thomas was blushing—a fine, glowing pink!

Perhaps it was just coincidence. Or perhaps Thomas couldn't help blushing as he emerged into this nation of today where so many sins are committed in the Jefferson name.

Perhaps he blushed at the "Jefferson Democrats," so-called. Or at Mr. Roosevelt's new conception of "liberalism." Or possibly the Washington scene in general embarrassed him.

But if Thomas had had a glance at the "Twentieth Century Americans," as the Communists call themselves, he would not only have blushed a fiery red—he would have gotten up off the nickel and walked right back into the mint, on his own leg power!

That Watch Charm

REASON for the awful drubbing the New Dealers took in the recent elec-

Tells Banker Bonds Block Buns, Mustard, 'Wimpies'

WILLIAM Mercenary Bagedough, president of the Third State bank of Hopeful Hills, strode majestically from the gatehouse of his estate toward the curb where his automobile was parked.

As he crossed a narrow ribbon of sidewalk he bumped into Joe Sizzle, proprietor of the Easy Access Hamburger Agency, and we do mean 'bumped.'

As Joe picked himself up, dusted himself off, and as Mr. Bagedough straightened his gold watch chain and adjusted his spectacles, the following conversation took place:

Joe: "Pardon me, Mr. Bagedough. I'm very sorry. I should watch where I'm going."

Bagedough: "Hmmm. It's all right. Forget about it. We all make mistakes."

Joe: "I don't mean to be impertinent, Mr. Bagedough, but just how is the banking business these days? I'm thinking of adding a new steam table and another counter to take care of my noon rush."

Bagedough: "Hmmm. You mean you want a loan?"

Joe: Well—if you think it might be possible . . ."

Bagedough: "Hmmm. I'm afraid there isn't a chance. What have you got for collateral?"

Joe: "Well—all my stock is paid for. My lease is sound. My corner shows great possibilities. And I think if I just had the capital, I could . . ."

Bagedough: "Hmmm. I'm afraid there isn't a chance. Consumer goods conditions are static. The market has been fluttery. There's an air of uncertainty permeating the investing field."

Joe: "Yes, Mr. Bagedough, but I can show a good profit. I'm sure I tion: Mr. Roosevelt left his good luck watch chain at home, when he cast his vote in Hyde Park.

The chain, incidentally, once belonged to Andrew Jackson.

The sun was shining brightly—and the Republicans were making hay—when the President stepped into the voting booth. Afterward he refused to reveal whether he had voted a straight Democratic ticket ("If a good Republican is running as a liberal, I will support him").

His answer to his interrogator was: "It's a secret ballot." He did state, however, that "it's a fine day, and I hope everybody votes."

They did!

Union Square Yell

Red bait—
"Hate, Hate!"
Nazi bait—
"Great, Great!"

could retire the loan, and . . ."

Bagedough: "Hmmm. I'm afraid there isn't a chance."

Joe: "Mr. Bagedough, isn't it true that your bank is stuffed with government bonds; that half your deposits are in government paper?"

Bagedough: "Hmmm. Yes and no."

Joe: "Well, if the answer is 'no,' then why don't you make me a loan? If I have money I can enlarge my place. If I enlarge my place, I'll take in more money. If I take in more money I can place large orders with the meat wholesalers, dish manufacturers, food processers, and even pay more tax to the government so that it can redeem those bonds you're holding, if the answer is 'yes.'"

Bagedough: "Hmmm. Can't see it. We must have more substantial collateral."

Joe: "But Mr. Bagedough—what could be more substantial than hamburger?"

Bagedough: "That's not the point. We must have collateral—something we can put in the vault!"

Joe: "I'll gladly keep my hamburger in your vault if you'd rather have it that way."

Bagedough: "Hmmm. Don't be so smart, young man!"

Joe: "But Mr. Bagedough, I'm not trying to be smart. I'm trying to talk sense. Government bonds aren't very substantial, if it comes down to that. I'll give you hamburger!"

Bagedough: "Hamburger, bah! Imagine me trying to talk hamburger to my directors!"

Joe: "Maybe some hamburger would be good for them. You won't grow very fat eating a government bond, not even with mustard and relish."

Bagedough: "No nonsense, young man. After all, if this country is to recover, we must place our funds in the capital goods industries; we must produce wealth!"

Joe: "But you also must distribute it after it is produced. Now, hamburgers are real wealth—much more real, and much more wealthy than government bonds."

Bagedough: "I'm afraid you're an idiot, young man. You don't know the first principles of finance and business."

Joe: "But I do know hamburgers. They're my business, and financing them should be yours. But if you'd rather finance the government, then be careful you don't choke on the next W.P.A. project they stuff down your throat. Good day, Mr. Bagedough."

Bagedough: "Hmmm!"

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The Week in the News

EYES and EARS OVER THE CAPITOL

by Mark Meecham

THE incoming Congress will, of course, have to do something about the 20-million people on relief, the 80,000 homes foreclosed by H. O. L. C., the farm problem, the political mishandling of relief, the lending-spending programs, the railroads, monopoly, the money problem and our un-American "isms."

But the most important job for the next Congress, as far as America's future is concerned, is *keeping us out of war.* In two, three and four years from now, when all of the preparations will have been made—it will be too late for a Congressional bloc to act effectively. The microbe is more easily suppressed than the disease—if our Congressmen would but realize the symptoms now and *watch beginnings.*

* * *

At present, there is no real and serious cause for which America could sensibly explain her interest in a war. It is true that the New Deal Cabinet has made a few overtures to the Jewish side in the Palestine war; also that America has considered severing diplomatic relations with Germany because of its treatment of the Jewish people. But since neither of these foreign disturbances involves anything more fatal than a few dollars, they can hardly be made the basis for anything so serious as a war with the United States.

The most recent danger to our peace of mind, we are told, is the proposal of Britain and France to give Germany her colonies back. Strangely enough, this thoroughly foreign situation is what is making our days and nights unsafe for democracy (among warmakers). Their Lippmann logic explains the "real and immediate" danger something like this:

"Germany's colonies in West Africa might be returned. That would give the Nazis a seaport on the Atlantic Ocean, and make them geographically closer to South America than we are. Now, perhaps Germany does not intend to invade South America, but the very existence of a German colony nearer to Brazil than we are, would gradually spoil all our "good neighborliness" efforts toward the Latin Americas. For 'it is natural and inevitable that *these nations will want to be friends with the strong power nearest to them.*' The danger of a war in South America is very grave."

In other words, America must arm to prevent South America from making friends with a European nation—a nation with whom we are not at war—a nation to whom our President wrote, only a short time ago, a most co-operative note asking for peace, which Munich effected. *That is the war danger.* Our "statesmen" are afraid that Germany will make friends with South America. And some of them would have us fight to prevent that.

* * *

Irrevelant and puzzling as the fragments of propaganda and fact which are scattered about our newspaper columns may seem, they present a clear, unified picture when pieced together.

The New York meeting of the War Industries Board earlier this month might have passed unnoticed, had it not directly followed the announcement by its chairman, *that America must immediately spend $7½-billion for "preparedness" against the South American threat.*

Americans might have even believed that these 150 industrial leaders from all over the nation gathered to pay a sentimental tribute to Mr. Baruch—until they learned that these dollar-a-year (in salary) men had offered their services to the administration for war industrial mobilization, and had unanimously adopted a resolution commending President Roosevelt "on his *announced purpose* of pushing forward a complete program of military preparedness, *including particularly industrial mobilization.*"

* * *

With the propaganda machines in order—the "preparedness" program in readiness, and the industries board again in the saddle—our Congress is all that stands between the American people and our entrance into the world's armament race toward war.

Congress alone can prevent the imminent war by making certain that America prepares for defense, *but not aggression.* The 76th Congress can save us by over-ruling the lobbyists of the merchandisers of murder at this next session. But it must be done now.

If the new Congress does not heed the symptoms of war making (more obvious with every dispatch bearing a Washington date-line) while they are still in the microbe stage, there will be nothing for the 77th or 78th Congress to do about war but declare it.

WASHINGTON

No New Tax Bill

THE authorities who have practically assured us of a new tax bill at the next session of Congress, do not find a seconding voice in Senator Tom Connally, important member of the Senate Finance Committee. Senator Connally predicts now, there will not be a new bill.

However, everybody agrees that we must have more money. The nuisance taxes, which many voting Congressmen expected to "go" when they expire next year, will also be continued. Said Senator Connally in reviewing the tax situation:

"There is no doubt that the Government is going to need more revenue and I think the place to get it is in the middle brackets, in incomes from $15,000 to $25,000. The rates are as high on the big incomes as they can be made without reducing the amount of the receipts."

Senator Connally believes that the enlarged navy and war department budgets to increase armaments would win a prompt approval by Congress. This approval would mean that still more money must be collected from some kind of taxation.

* * *

House Majority leader Sam Rayburn of Texas, has announced that Congressional leaders will be permitted to confer with President Roosevelt about legislation at the next Congress, during his stay at Warm Springs this week.

The new program will undoubtedly include the controversial subjects: extending the social security act, clarifying or altering the wage-hour law, relief expenditures, and Federal regulation of monopoly.

FINANCE

Searchlight On The Money Changers

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Social Security Board recently released some figures which should cause every thinking American to pause and take notice. They stated that at the end of September 21,300,000 persons, representing an estimated 6,600,000 households, received some form of public aid from the Government. A week later Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Democratic Senator from Wyoming, who is chairman of the National Economic Committee, stated that "The total expenditure of the Federal Government last year was $11-billion in its efforts to restore prosperity."

Illinois Defeats "Reform"

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS — In the October 17th issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE, Father Coughlin addressed the voters of Illinois and warned them of a proposal allegedly to reform the Illinois banking laws, but which in reality was a new banking swindle for the Prairie State. Section 6, particularly, was dangerous inasmuch as the "reform" it heralded actually did away with the necessity of referring proposed changes in banking practices to the voters. But the voters were not deceived despite the fact that all the larger newspapers advocated the change and the large "loop" banks plugged the mail of their depositors with circulars supporting its passage.

In the election avalanche of November 8th, the proposed amendment was snowed under by a vote of about five to one.

We congratulate the people of Illinois in defeating this proposed "reform" which sought, in its last analysis, to bind the people tighter with the chains of financial slavery.

Farm Credit And Prosperity

HOUSTON, TEXAS — The American Bankers Association is holding its 64th annual convention in this city, and many strange statements will come from its midst. We would refer the bankers to the August issue of the *Journal of Farm Economics,* in which E. C. Young wrote on "Farm Credit and Government." He says:

"Upon the entrance of government into the field of credit, the developments in order of sequence in most countries have been as follows:

(1) "Breakdown in competitive commercial credit.

(2) "The government enters the farm credit fields as a relief measure using the co-operative credit system as a means. Debt moratoria are common.

(3) "The co-operative credit system disappears except in name.

(4) "Other credit sources dry up and fail to re-enter the field after the emergency has passed.

(5) "Credit policy becomes fused with general government policy and emphasis shifts to social and political ends.

(6) "The land policy is formed to develop a small non-commercial, self-sufficient or *peasant farm economy.* Farm tenancy declines and farm indebtedness rises until farmers become essentially *tenants of the State.*"

We can never have the "better times" envisioned by the bankers of America while our farming class is sinking into the level of peasantry. Let them dwell on this fact and find out who is directing our national credit policy along the channel that is inevitably bringing about this catastrophe and dissipating the real wealth of America's fields and forests. Who are the forces in America desirous of ushering in State Socialism?

Ban On Interlock Bank Directorate

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The all-powerful Federal Reserve Board at Washington has again spoken: It recently postponed application of the interlocking bank directorate clause of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act, for which the deadline was next February 1st until August 1st, 1939. The ostensible reason is "to give Congress time to extend the ban to all banks." Congress does not meet until January 3rd, and a month was believed insufficient for action. The Federal Reserve Board plans to ask Congress to prohibit anyone from being a director in more than one bank.

Ever since 1914, Federal laws have attempted to enforce the ban for banks of the Federal Reserve System to break up inter-locking directorates. Ever since then, the Federal Reserve System has gotten around the Federal laws on the pretext that it would be unfair to apply to principle to the 6,338 members of the Reserve System and not the 8,950 non-member banks in the country.

Now the Federal Reserve Board is going to ask Congress to prohibit anyone from being a director of more than one bank. Yet they can be *a silent director of every bank by their control over money!*

The hope for America is in the independence of the unit bankers who are not members of the Federal Reserve System and who are battling this private monopoly. The American people are caught between the fear of the banks' monopolistic control of our economic system and their control of the people's activities through government. The squeeze play is on, and all the poor people know is the effects. They must pay increased taxation to preserve the bonds of the Federal Reserve System which hides behind the mask of "Federal" when they are a private corporation.

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The Week in the World

TURKEY

Ataturk's Poker Partner Is Successor

GENERAL Ismet Inonu, for 13 years premier, has been elected the new president of Turkey, to succeed Kemal Ataturk (Mustapha Kemal Pasha) who died recently.

The new president had been a lifelong friend of Ataturk's and was once described by him as "my conscience—he is always on the alert and finds out what is wrong and criticizes me." The new president was chosen at an extraordinary session of parliament sitting in Ankara, Ataturk's self-made capital.

In 1934, by consent decree, Inonu, changed his name from Ismet Pasha, chief of staff against the Greeks in Anatolia, under secretary of war during the World War, and chief of the Turkish delegations to the Lausanne conferences. His wide experience makes him a combination of an able soldier, a talented diplomat and a stern ruler, all in the pattern of his predecessor.

He is said to have shared Ataturk's passion for poker, although he has no taste for the high living that characterized the former president. He spends much of his time with his wife and three children. His favorite outdoor sport is riding horseback and his favorite indoor sport is billiards. Small in stature, he speaks fluent French, German, Turkish, and some Latin, Arabic, Greek, and English. His seasoned background in military and diplomatic affairs should permit him to guide the destinies of Turkey, strategically situated at the crossroads of Asia and Europe.

ENGLAND

British-Italian Agreement in Effect

PRIME Minister Neville Chamberlain formally announced that the British-Italian agreement for which negotiations commenced last Easter would become effective on November 16th. It was understood that Lord Perth, Ambassador to Italy, and Foreign Minister Count Ciano of Italy would sign a declaration placing the accord in effect and thereafter Lord Perth would present new credentials to the King of Italy recognizing him also as Emperor of Ethiopia, at the same time promising Italy to work through the League of Nations for world recognition of Italy's conquest of that land

The main parts of the agreement call for a settlement of British and Italian differences regarding Africa, Spain, and the Mediterranean, areas of considerable importance to both nations. The accord itself was said to contain Italy's renunciation of any territorial, political or privileged economic aims in Spain.

It was the stupid foreign policy of Anthony Eden and his advisers that tried to alienate Italy from the councils of Europe. The trouble-maker was not Italy, but Russia. Now they are identified

CHILE

"Popular Front" Elects President

COMMUNISM has lifted its head from subversive underground chan-

WAR IS A YOUNG MAN'S GAME—This group of 21 year old French youths, called to the colors for their two years of military service, are enjoying their last meal in Paris outside the Gare de L'Est before entraining for their army service in the Maginot line.

nels to come into power with the election of Senor Pedro Aguirre's victory in the Chilean presidential elections. It is the first "popular front," in South America.

Many people have not a clear picture of Chile. It has an area of some 286,322 square miles in South America with a population of about 5 million, and its capital is Santiago. It lies on the west coast of South America, occupying the strip of land between the Andes and the Pacific, from Peru to the Diego Ramerez Islands, with a coast line of nearly 3,000 miles. Its size is slightly greater than the eight South Atlantic states of this country.

No doubt the reason behind this coup by the leftists is the almost unbelievable natural wealth within the territory of Chile. The country supplies 95 per cent of the world's nitrates—an essential for munitions, and 90 per cent of the world's iodine. Moreover, little Chile, which one seldom hears about produces the world's second largest supply of copper, of which three American companies control about 90 per cent. Iron deposits have been estimated by reliable sources at a billion tons, while the coal supply is estimated at about 3 billion tons.

The rightist faction in the presidential campaign was represented by Senor Ross who lost by a mere 10,000 votes with a 400,000 vote cast. The rightists complained of violence, which, in many cases, kept respectable voters from the polls. The same situation prevailed in Spain before the Red reign of terror. There were, moreover, charges of bribery, fraud and countercharges by the leftists, but the Communists followed Lenin's instructions:

"We must be ready to make any sacrifice and even, if necessary, to adopt all possible tricks, dodges and illegal methods for concealing the truth and attaining to power."

We can pretty much discount these leftist assertions. Nevertheless, the fact must be borne in mind that they have attained to power and now have control over tremendous natural resources.

The *Christian Science Monitor*, in describing the new president who, ironically, will assume office on Christmas Eve states:

"Pedro Aguirre is a democrat and liberal with broad humanitarian and laborite sympathies, not unlike those of President Roosevelt of the United States."

PALESTINE

Call Conference on Holy Land

THE latest news from the cradle of Christianity is the proposal of the British government to call a London Conference of Jewish and Arab leaders in an effort to compromise the dispute over Jewish occupation of the Holy Land.

The new proposal discards as unworkable the plan to divide Palestine into an Arab, Jewish and British Corridor sections. Arab and Jewish leaders alike expressed disappointment over the latest London conference plan. The Jews called it "fantastically ridiculous" while the Arabs called it "a complete misnomer because it is no policy at all."

It has been estimated that $50-million in property damage and $25-million for maintenance of the armies has already been expended, as well as 1,317 dead and 1,200 wounded in the last four months. An Arab spokesman said the "Arabs would not attend any conference where Jews insist on numerical parity. Britain offers us nothing after the Arabs fought, suffered, and died, which was the only way we could make the world hear our case."

The greatest difficulty in the immigration problem of the Jew is the fact that he is not an agriculturist. He is a trader and concentrates in the cities where he can prosper with a minimum of work.

ITALY

Race Prejudice Foreign to Latins

JOHN LaFarge, S.J., leader of the Catholic Inter-racial Movement in America, who has just returned from a six month's trip to England, France, Belgium, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Jugoslavia, Italy and the Vatican, states "that the raising of the racial issue in Italy was a political move to placate Hitler and an attempt to avoid a too rapid assimilation of the Ethiopians by the Italians."

Father LaFarge summed up his impression of the Italian attitude on race, according to *Religious News Service*, by saying:

"The idea of racial inferiority in our Anglo-Saxon sense is something foreign to the Italians—to all the Latin races. The attitude of the Italians in Ethiopia is the attitude of the conquering to the conquered. They don't show any race prejudice.

"The racial question in Italy will blow over. It is an eccentricity. It met with no welcome from the people. Mussolini has backed down and has limited his program."

AUSTRALIA

Seek Colonies For Refugees

FROM Brisbane, Australia, comes the news that F. de Rothschild, the son of Lionel de Rothschild, partner in the famous Rothschild London banking firm is making a survey of Melville Island, situated off Darwin, as a suitable locality for Jewish refugees. The island would hold about 25,000 families, or roughly 100,000 Jews. The soil is fertile, about 80 by 40 miles in area, comprising a million and a half acres. At present the island is leased to Vestey's Ltd., a holding company of the Rothschilds.

Dr. J. H. Steinberg, president of the League for Jewish Territorial Colonization, has stated that the League is also investigating the possibility of forming a huge company to acquire a holding of 5½-million acres in the desolate Northern Territory of Australia.

The idea was to introduce, systematically, groups of trained Jewish settlers who would develop by modern methods cattle stations and farms. The entire success of the scheme is up to the Colonization Council who are making almost superhuman efforts to provide a home for the poor Jews who seem to be pushed from country to country.

MEXICO

Expropriation Board Named

THE Cardenas regime has made a gesture regarding the expropriated agrarian properties of Americans in Mexico. The Mexicans have reached an agreement whereby a commission composed of an American, a Mexican, and an umpire will be set up to determine the value of these properties and a system for payment of them.

The commission is to begin work December 1 in Mexico City. The claims of all Americans who have lost Mexican property since August 30, 1927, under Mexican expropriation laws, will be adjudicated at once with completion of the order ordered by May 31, 1939. Any claims unsettled at that time will be submitted to the empire, who must reach a verdict within 60 days.

The American representative chosen is Lawrence M. Lawson, of El Paso, Texas. The Mexican representative is, tentatively, Gustavo P. Serrano. The 'umpire' has not been designated.

This commission has nothing to do whatsoever with the seizure by the Mexican government of oil lands, valued by American owners at $150-million. This tangled problem was too "hot" to handle, so it was left hanging fire to be settled, perhaps, at a later date.

American Commissioner Lawson, is 59, a native of Washington, D. C., having entered the Civil Service in 1903 in the Interior Department, and spent some twenty years on important engineering projects along the Mexican border.

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Czechoslovakia's RIGHT TO INDEPENDENCE

The Peace Treaties RECOGNIZED But Did Not CREATE a National Status.

by Rev. Wenceslaus Michalicka, O. S. B.
Chaplain, National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics

In the recent journalistic discussions of international affairs, the foreign language press in America often had an advantage over the English papers, with so much of their sources controlled by propagandists. SOCIAL JUSTICE is happy to present the accompanying article on Czechoslovakia by a Bohemian authority whose views are already familiar to his compatriots, but who deserves to be more widely read. — The Editor.

THE PHRASE *"Czechoslovakia was a creation of the Versailles treaty"* has appeared in American newspapers and periodicals with such frequency in recent weeks that not merely the public, but persons who should know better, are beginning to accept it without question.

It is not merely untrue, but proof that whoever first made the statement knew or remembered very little about what happened at the Peace Conferences in 1919.

As a matter of fact, the Paris peace conference opened January 18, 1919, and the Versailles treaty was not signed until June 28th of that year, to go into effect that October.

By that time Czechoslovaks had fought for their independence in France, Russia, and Italy, supporting their own army, had successfully revolted against Austrian misrule, established their own government and were living in a democratic state.

The Versailles treaty, then, merely *recognized a status quo*. If it "created Czechoslovakia" it may also be said that it "created" Poland, as well as the new Austria, because it forced Germany to recognize their independence.

At most it can be said that the treaty defined the boundaries of the new republic, and to know just how much was taken from Germany to "create" Czechoslovakia it is necessary only to read the following paragraph from the treaty itself, defining the boundaries between Germany and Czechoslovakia:

"With Czechoslovakia: The frontier of the 3rd August, 1914, between Germany and Austria from its junction with the old administrative boundary separating Bohemia and the province of Upper Austria to the point north of the salient of the old Province of Austrian Silesia situated at about eight kilometers east of Neustadt." Thus briefly is the "new" frontier described.

BUT what of Austria? What right had the treaty to recognize the independence of Czechoslovakia and thus deprive Austria of Bohemia and Hungary of Slovakia?

Austria, prior to 1918, was little more than a "geographical expression," as Metternich once said of Italy. The Austro-Hungarian monarchy was united only by the person of the emperor, the Reichsrath and the army.

"There was nothing really Austrian in Austria," admits a source which had no reason for partiality—the *Encyclopedia Americana* — no specific Austrian interests, no Austrian language, or literature, or patriotism, no Austrian nationality, no Austrian standard of civilization.

"The German speaking subjects numbered about a third of the population of the Old Austria—some 10,750,000 out of 28,572,000. The Czechs in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia numbered roughly 7,000,000. In Galicia some 4,000,000 Poles held down a trifle over 3,000,000 Ruthenians. The Serbs, Croats and Slovenians . . . numbered roughly 6,000,000 . . . while nearly 1,000,000 Italians inhabited the Tyrol.

"The Magyars numbered only 7,500,000 out of nearly 20,886,500 . . . They revolted against being Germanized, but saw no inconsistency in their insisting that the Serbians, Croats, Roumanians and Slovenes should be Magyarized."

These minorities were consistently terrorized, exploited, and treated with contempt and their abortive attempts at independence stamped out with ruthless cruelty by the two ruling nationalities.

Is it any wonder that soon after the outbreak of the war the minorities saw their chance and that, by the fall of 1918, this heterogeneous mass of peoples was in the throes of revolt?

FREEDOM was not bought cheaply, however. In Bohemia alone during the first 18 months of the war more than 1,000 Czech civilians were executed for political offenses. Women, girls, and old men were herded into cattle-cars and driven to interment camps where public flogging was a common punishment.

Czech soldiers forced into the Austrian army deserted at the risk of their lives and fought with the Russian, Italian, and French troops. Typical was the dogged determination of the famous "Ten Thousand," the legionnaires who defied the Bolshevik government and troops, across the whole of Siberia to Vladivostok, sailed to the United States and crossed it to return to their country!

Meanwhile, Professor Masaryk had carried the message of the fight for freedom all over the world and from all parts of it came volunteers and contributions which finally enabled the Czechoslovaks to form an army of their own and to render valuable service to the Allied cause. Americans of Czech and Slovak descent were particularly generous and they were joined by many other Americans who understood that their battle was just.

When, finally, Czechoslovakia was recognized as an independent state, the *Chicago Tribune* in an editorial in its October 21, 1918, issue wrote:

"No nation deserves independence more than the Czechoslovaks whose courage and invincible devotion to freedom, as well as their high level of intelligence guarantees them an honorable place and progress in the future."

If that was true in 1918 it is doubly true in 1938, since the Czechoslovaks have shown they earned independence, not merely by war but also by using that independence during twenty years of peace to advance the cause of justice and democracy.

CATHOLIC Americans of Czech and Slovak descent were shocked in recent weeks to find that many of our own Catholic publications regarded Czechoslovakia not only as unfriendly to the Catholic Church but even as a hot-bed of Communism. The same seems to be true of a large part of the American public.

This impression, too, is so false that it sounds absurd to those who know the facts. Upon reflection, however, one can undertand how it got abroad.

Ask the average American who knows anything about Central Europe what he thinks of Bohemia and he will probably tell you that it is the land of John Hus, the land where the Reformation really began, where the people revolted against their bishops and where they established their own schismatic church after the late war.

For three hundred years the Austrian government took care that Bohemia should appear to the Catholic world in this light—all the while the Habsburgs were exploiting the people's piety and profound Catholicity in an effort to Germanize Bohemia! A clamorous minority of Bohemian free-thinkers also helped to spread this impression.

In reality, Bohemia is much more the country of St. Vaclav, St. Ludmila, St. John Nepomucene, and St. Prokop, than of John Hus, and it has been so since fourteen Czech princes were baptized at Ratisbon in 846.

So far as the "Reformation" is concerned, the *Catholic Encyclopedia* itself states the causes as "the excessive numbers and wealth of the clergy, their moral decay, and, in addition, the national reaction against the disproportionate power of the Germans." This is understandable if we recall that in 1384 there were in Bohemia 1,914 parish priests with many assistants and a hundred monasteries and that almost a third of the land belonged to the church.

Much the same situation obtained up to the famous "bloodless revolution" of 1918, thanks to the fact that Austria discovered how powerful a political weapon the cloak of Catholicity could be. The hierarchy was completely Austrian, usually chosen from among the younger ones of such a nobility as Austria could boast—poor material for churchmen. The Czech clergy was denied preferment, the Czech language and customs were objects only of contempt and the Church —as so often was made a tool of the State in the attempt to Germanize the people.

IS IT any wonder that after the yoke of Austria was thrown off it transpired that the Church had fallen into disrepute, especially in the cities, where the Austrian hierachy had given most cause for bitterness and indignation?

Was it any wonder that after so many years some Czechs could not dissociate the Church from the hated oppression of the state and in the excitement of the new freedom fell into grave error?

Rather, the wonder was that the number of schismatics was so small (and is steadily growing smaller), that in 1921, only three years after the revolution, when old hates still rankled, Bohemia had 5,216,180 Cath-

(Continued on Page 18)

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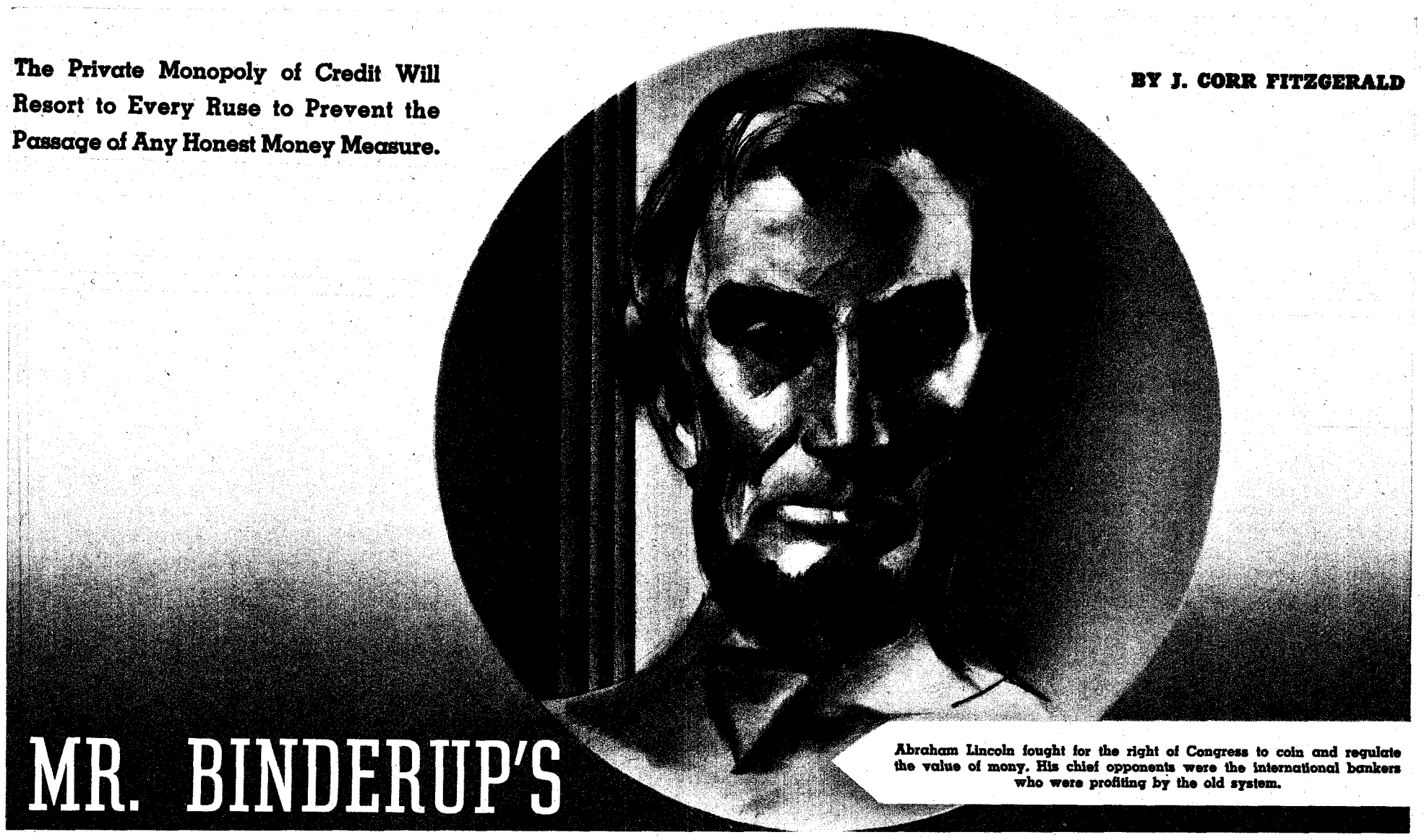
The Private Monopoly of Credit Will Resort to Every Ruse to Prevent the Passage of Any Honest Money Measure.

BY J. CORR FITZGERALD



Abraham Lincoln fought for the right of Congress to coin and regulate the value of mony. His chief opponents were the international bankers who were profiting by the old system.

MR. BINDERUP'S BANKING BILL PART II

If we may judge by past experience the opposition to the *"Monetary Control Act of* 1938," introduced by Representative Charles G. Binderup for discussion in the next session of the Congress, will be in direct proportion to the chance of its success. Assuming that the Bill is favorably reported by the Committee on Banking and Currency, we may confidently expect the attack to proceed on the customary lines. This means that newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, radio speeches and lectures by college professors will be unanimous in branding the Bill as inflationary, Socialistic, revolutionary, dictatorial, tyrannical and greenbackistic. The flood of propaganda will leave the people bewildered and the Congressmen in a state of confusion.

No one knows better than the Masters of High Finance that public opinion is largely formed by the newspapers and magazines. The American Bankers' Association, therefore, proceeds to flood the newspapers with editorials describing the Binderup Bill as "unsound" (their favorite epithet), inflationary and Socialistic. Knowing less than nothing about money and banking, and conscious of their utter dependence upon the banks, the newspapers feature these editorials with the result that the people think they represent honest, expert criticism. In the same way, the newspaper columnists devote much space to cleverly phrased nonsense about the danger of greenbacks, unsound inflation and managed currency. These so-called "expert" opinions create no end of confusion in the minds of average business men and the public generally.

As an example of this type of propaganda, we have only to consult the newspapers of August 29, 1938. In them we find featured an article headed: "SURVEY SHOWS MANAGEMENT OF CASH FUTILE." This bit of propaganda begins: "The Guaranty Trust Company and the Standard Statistics Company have both made studies of money management and agree in their conclusion that *it does not work.*" (Italics added)

Thus the bankers are already active in creating a gigantic mass of sinister propaganda with a view to obstructing all attempts to effect an honest money system.

In connection with the subject of money management, Christopher Hollis in *"The Breakdown of Money,"* makes the point that the question is not whether we should have managed currency (the bankers are already managing it), but who should manage the currency—the private bankers or the public authority.

Now it is of the first importance to understand the reason for this opposition of the financiers to a sound money system. We find the reason clearly expressed in the *"Monetary Control Act of* 1938" wherein Mr. Binderup briefly summarizes the exploitation involved in the present method of money control. The Bill reads: "This practice places in private hands, and deprives Congress of, the monetary control of the Nation, and confers upon certain individuals an unfair advantage over their fellow men, through which they may and do acquire unearned wealth to the end that the product of labor and genius is consecutively concentrated in the hands of the few who have this unfair advantage, in violation of the fundamental principles upon which this Nation is founded."

The private monopoly of credit, therefore, gives the bankers an unfair advantage by means of which they acquire unearned wealth. The more astute financiers *are keenly aware of this advantage and they are determined to keep it.* They are the men behind the American Bankers' Association deftly supplying the "expert" propaganda.

The average banker knows almost nothing about the science of money; all he knows is that, normally speaking, banking is an exceedingly profitable business. Largely ignorant of the unfairness of his advantage over his fellow men, the ordinary banker is always ready to co-operate with "suggestions" from the big bosses in order to maintain his unjust privilege.

In view of our fallen human nature, this privilege of acquiring unearned wealth presents the strongest possible motive for maintaining a system of private credit control. Yet there is still another reason that will incite the money kings to unprecedented efforts in keeping this control from the public authority. This is the well grounded fear that an honest Government money system will bring prosperity to the people and, therefore, end their racket for all time. That such fear exists is established by the following incident.

When Abraham Lincoln was fighting for the right of Congress to coin and regulate the value of money, his chief opponents were the international bankers who were profiting by the old system. Their fear of Lincoln's success was such that they cleverly appealed to the monarchs of Europe, their debtors, to support them. Thus the banker-controlled *London Times* published the following statement:

"If that mischievous financial policy, which had its origin in the North American Republic during the late war in that country, should become indurated to a fixture, then that Government will furnish its own money without cost. It will pay off its debts and be without a debt. It will have all the money necessary to carry on its commerce. It will become prosperous beyond precedent in the history of the civilized governments of the world. The brains and the wealth of all countries will go to North America. That government must be destroyed or it will destroy every monarch on the globe."

Now Mr. Binderup's banking bill is calculated to make the United States "prosperous beyond precedent" by having the Government furnish its own money necessary to carry on its commerce. Accordingly we must assume that the international bankers will desire the Binderup system to be destroyed.

The gombeen men, wiser in their generation than the children of light, will attack the legislation in its very beginning. Thus, they will attempt in every way to influence the Committee on Banking and Currency to let the Bill die. If they are unsuccessful, and the Bill comes up for discussion before the House, their henchmen will shout "fiat money," "printing-press money," and "inflation" with a view to frightening their fellow members by these absurd bugaboos. If, however, there remains a chance of the Act becoming a law, then their ace-in-the-hole will appear. They will proceed to urge amendments and changes in the Bill until its very purpose will have been frustrated.

When we consider that the passage of the Binderup Bill as introduced will put an end to a billion dollar racket, it is not illogical to presume that those who profit by the racket will spend millions to maintain their unfair advantage over their fellow men. The activities of the bankers in this regard will, as always, be under cover. What will appear on the surface will be apparently sincere opposition of certain Congressmen to what they will term "unsound" financing Judging by their actions in the past, we must conclude that these certain Congressmen will form a majority. Thus, as things now stand, the odds are distinctly against the success of the Bill.

This means that the future of the nation rests in the hands of the people, for the people alone have the power to direct the vote of their Representatives. *If the people demand the Binderup Bill as introduced they will get it,* and with it a prosperity without precedent in the history of the world!

No other legislation compares with this in importance at this time. If the people understood what its passage means to them *they would walk to Washington from the West and the North and the South to demand it.*

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by ROBERT H. HEMPHILL
Financial Authority

PRIOR to 1929, almost no one stopped to inquire what we were using for money. Some 50,000,000 individuals, firms, and corporations had bank accounts in commercial banks and regarded the credit balances in their bank statements as actual cash, issued by the Government. Almost everyone knew of course when they thought about it at all, that banks claimed that they loaned their customers deposits, or invested them in securities, but few persons ever stopped to think that his own deposit was simply a credit on the books of the banks and represented nothing at all except the banks liability to pay him that amount in real money on demand—if it could.

This is not a strange phenomenon. Almost no one except the mechanically inclined ever looks under the hood of his automobile as long as it operates satisfactorily, and when it doesn't he very naturally consults an expert. If it continues to give trouble he buys some other make.

We have been having booms and depressions ever since the invention of money, and they have been ascribed by the smartest of men in all periods to everything which could be imagined except the real cause—*the contraction in the volume of money in circulation.*

The late Mr. Frank Vanderlip, onetime president of the National City Bank of New York, said on one occasion, at a monetary conference in Washington, that of all classes of people the *farmers were the best informed and the bankers the least informed about money.*

It is not strange therefore, that Presidents and Senators and Members of Congress and editors of newspapers and teachers generally know little if anything about the subject, because they very naturally get whatever information they have from the one class who know the least about it—the bankers.

THE amount of time and energy and thought which has been expended in vain speculation as to the cause of our periodic depressions, and especially the current one, if expended in productive thinking, would advance civilization a good many decades, but because the most successful intrigue in the history of the world has for centuries succeeded in keeping the general public in almost complete ignorance of banking and monetary science, there is little information available as to the quantity of all media of exchange in circulation, and especially bank deposits, the natural result is that even the smartest men do not ordinarily think of money as having anything to do with depressions, and of course, the bankers loudly proclaim that their credit policies are the RESULT and not the CAUSE of general business conditions.

However, the truth is that the variations in our economic life are due to the fluctuation in the volume of purchasing power in the hands of the people, and that is only another way of saying the volume of money in circulation, and our principal money is bank deposits.

In recent years I have spent much time in Washington and have been almost constantly attempting to picture to members of both houses of Congress and to other officials the essence of our exchange of goods and services and the absolute limitation and control which bank credit money—bank deposits—exercise over it, and consequently over our social progress as well.

For some obscure reason it appears difficult for the average man to grasp the fundamentals and one has to repeat over and over again primary monetary laws.

Also in writing such articles as this series in SOCIAL JUSTICE it is necessary to repeat frequently these primary principles for the benefit of new readers who have had no previous instruction on the subject.

BANK deposits are created by loans of credit by a commercial bank to its borrowers. These credits are transferred by check and almost immediately become the property of persons who may not be borrowers, and so, to the person who receives and deposits checks of others, but never borrows from the commercial banks, it is a little startling to discover that his bank account is made up of portions of the borrowings of others whom he likely does not even know.

This credit, transferred from one bank account to another by check, performs every monetary function. It is a purely imaginary money and we have built up our whole system of production and distribution with the use of this imaginary money.

The $6,400,000,000 of currency and coin issued by the Government and now outside the Treasury was just sufficient to buy the capital and paid-in surplus of the commercial banks of the nation.

Just stop and imagine this transaction being all completed at one time. We would have the bank stock, but all the money in the nation would be in the banks. There would be no deposits. To create the first deposit it would be necessary for someone to borrow from the bank, and the bank would credit his account with the proceeds of his note and the first "deposit" would be created.

To carry the illustration further, Depositor-Borrower No. 1 who has borrowed, let us say $10,000, pledging $20,000 in collateral, then begins to purchase the goods of his neighbors and his neighbors deposit his checks; the bank credits the accounts of the new depositors and charges the account of Depositor No. 1, and eventually his deposit is divided among Depositors Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, $2,000 each. The bank then calls his loan and he cannot pay and no one can buy his collateral excepting depositors 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6. No one else has any money or bank deposits, but No. 6 is a good friend of the president of the bank, and is keeping a good balance with the bank, so he bids in the collateral at $2,000 paying in $1,000 out of his deposit, and the bank lends him $1,000. He then sells a tenth ($2,000 worth of the collateral to each of his depositor friends 2, 3, 4, and 5 for $1,000 each, pays his $1,000 note to the bank and winds up with $4,000 credit in the bank and $10,000 worth of collateral.

No. 6 is now the largest and most influential depositor and is able to borrow increasingly large sums of credit. He continues to accumulate a fortune by buying the collateral foreclosed by the Bank. No. 1 is broke and commits suicide.

No money in involved in these transactions—nothing but credit on the ledgers of the banks.

The bank continues to loan this book credit until its deposits are many times its supply of actual cash. In 1929 when total demand and time deposits in all banks of the nation were $58-billion, all banks had in their vaults less than $1-billion—less than $750-million in fact.

THE two points I want to drive home here, are that we are doing business with an imaginary money—bank credit—and the vicious system by which the wealth created by the real producers of the nation constantly pass into the hands of smart parasites through the bank foreclosure route.

It is the perfect system to enable a few parasites to absorb all the products of genius and labor without themselves making any contribution to society.

These parasites think of nothing but schemes for acquisition of all the wealth of the world. They control the mechanism which makes it inevitable that this wealth will fall into their hands. Productive humanity is helpless because it is dependent on them for a medium of exchange to pass its products from one to another.

WE HAVE ABSOLUTELY NO MONEY IN CIRCULATION OF ANY KIND THAT HAS NOT BEEN BORROWED FROM THE COMMERCIAL BANKS OF THE NATION, AND SOMEONE, SOMEWHERE, IS PAYING INTEREST ON IT.

The Commercial Banks expand this circulating purchasing power by expanding their loans to commerce and industry, creating prosperity and sometimes creating inflationary booms; they likewise contract it by calling their loans, creating disastrous depressions with their uncomputed totals of human misery, bankruptcies, and suicides.

The purchasing power of the country is completely controlled by the commercial banks.

UNDER the present system, however, banks are permitted, by tolerance of the public and by pressure of necessity for a sufficient quantity of some practical medium of exchange, to loan their private "credit" in an amount up to 10 times their actual cash.

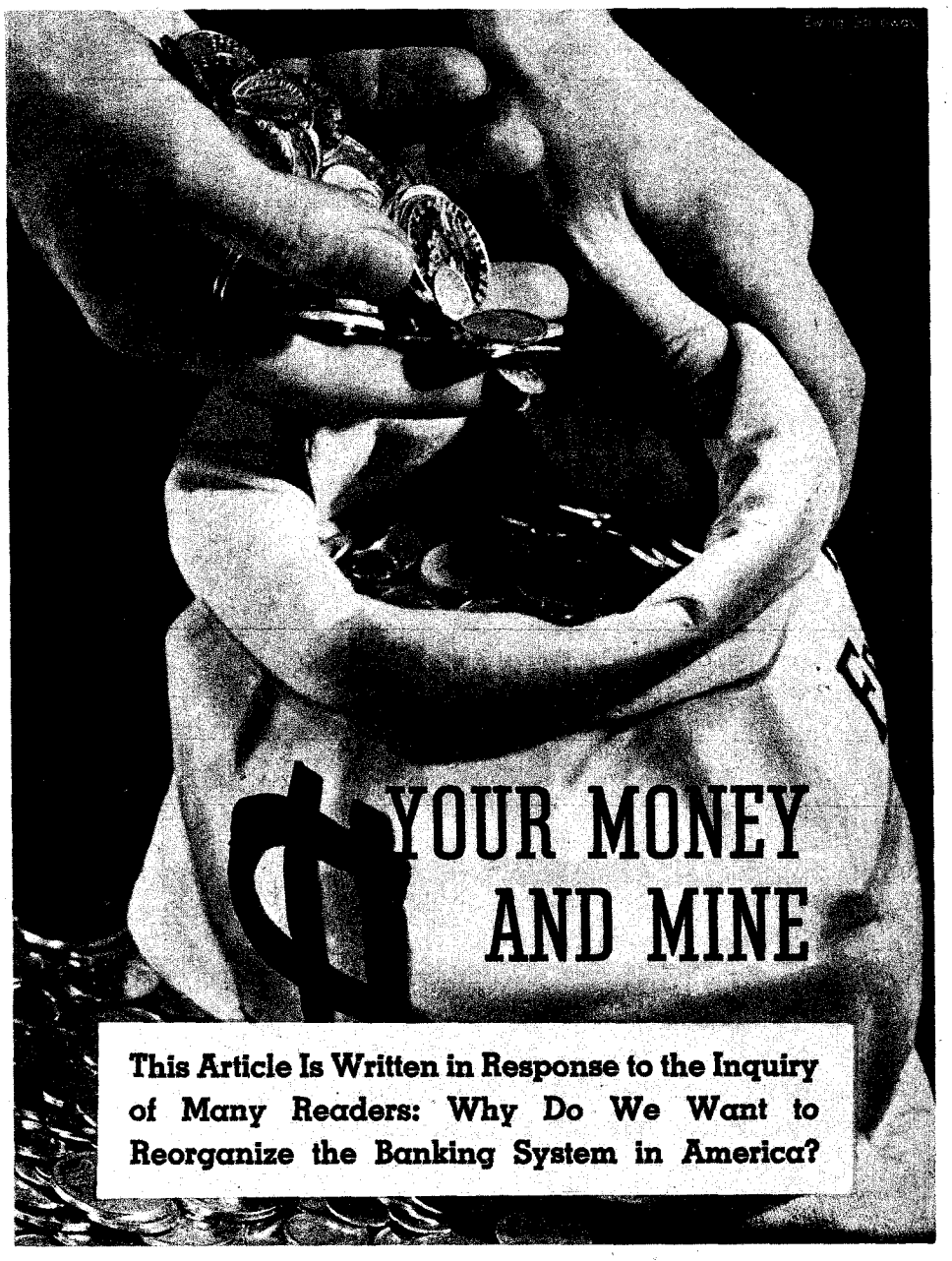
This creates in our economic system an unco-ordinated and controlling factor, operated under incentives and antagonistic to the production and distribution of goods and services and giving to those who privately control this menacing function an unholy and unfair advantage over the producers of the nation.

In each of the major nations a small group of these smart and predatory parasites have gradually come into control of the principal and dominating banks, and through them control the supply of money of all kinds in circulation in their respective nations and constitute an undercover government. Kings, Emperors, Premiers, Dictators, Presidents, Parliaments, and Congresses are mere puppets of these all-powerful groups.

Here in America however, their dynasty is nearing an end. Not because of organized opposition, but because their principal engine of control—the commercial banking system—has broken down and will no longer function.

It collapsed in 1929 and its survival has been only because Mr. Hoover, then President, placed at the disposal of this American predatory group, the resources of the United States Treasury. President Roosevelt has continued this support and the commercial banks of this nation are now kept alive by the interest on Treasury bonds, but they can no longer expand the imaginary money—bank deposits—we use as almost our sole medium of exchange by loans to commerce and industry, because the bankers are discovering that these loans, once made, *cannot be collected without destroying the business of the country and the banks themselves.*

We are now compelled to find a substitute system, or continue in this depression until we have a revolution.


YOUR MONEY
AND MINE
This Article Is Written in Response to the Inquiry of Many Readers: Why Do We Want to Reorganize the Banking System in America?

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IS HITLER AN IMPROVEMENT?

TO THE EDITOR:

I was amazed and just a little bewildered after reading your front page article entitled "His Master's Voice" in a recent issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Why all the happiness over the Czech's apparent freedom from Russian control, or Communism? Can they expect anything different under Hitler control, or Nazism? I can't seem to figure out why your magazine seems to pat him on the back at times. Surely, his government isn't pro-God! See what is happening in Austria?

I can't understand how any Catholic can shout Hitler praises, but they do. Does Hitler allow free speech and free religion? Certainly not! So where is his government any better than Communism? Only Saturday, my son spoke to a classmate who had just returned from Germany after a four month's visit, and was told the boy hadn't been to confession for that length of time; nor attended any service, although the church was only a few blocks away. They weren't functioning!

As for "what happened was that the long persecuted Germans will return to their fatherland"—and who kept them away? If they didn't like it under the Czech rule, why didn't they go back where they belonged? In another part of your magazine you state Hitler, England and France in some way helped to cause the depression in Czechoslovakia, so he didn't treat them any too kindly, but expected better from them.

—MRS. A. E. H.

Philadelphia, Pa.

LEAVE "DEMOCRACIES" ALONE

TO THE EDITOR:

Subscribers to SOCIAL JUSTICE should write their local papers (for publication) suggesting they stop trying to line the United States up as a backer of the so-called democracies.

Britain and France force their rule over huge empires of non-British and non-French, and Britain is the mainstay of the opium traffic.

They are not democracies, and they are an ocean away from here and should stew in their own juice. British trespasses dwarf anything Hitler and Mussolini propose to do or have done.

—MISS CECILE DOWNING

Brooklyn, N. Y.

REDS ADMIT ANTI-SEMITISM

TO THE EDITOR:

I am weary of the charge that our publication is anti-Semitic when it dares to publish the truth. Does revelation of the social sins of Lenin, Karl Marx, Leon Blum, Hore Belisha, Winston Churchill or Anthony Eden imply anti-Semitism merely because these particular persons happen to be Jewish? If the members of their race wish to praise them, that is their privilege. But they perform an injustice to their fellow Jews when they class them along with the very worst of their racial brothers.

It is every bit as unjust to shout anti-Semitic at a critic of Leon Blum, as it would be to cry anti-Catholic at the Jewish critics of the Prendergast Missouri political machine. The people of a race or creed who will not admit their own faults, are deliberately inviting criticism—some prefer to call it persecution—upon themselves.

In his first radio address upon his return to the air, Father Coughlin asked Jew and Gentile alike to join in the construction of the social order established by the Son of God upon earth. If this is anti-Semitic, as the *Communist Daily Worker* has, for its own purposes, immediately construed it to be—then it is their implicit admission that Semitism stands for destruction of the social order established by the Son of God. How can the Communist press say that about the poor Jew who is already a target for so much criticism, and then dare to call anyone else anti-Semitic?

As if Communism had not already made its purposes clear enough to its members and Americans in general, it further identifies itself with destructionism when it shouts anti-Semitic or anti-Communistic at every constructive suggestion or program proposed by any society or individual that is Christian.

It was for this very reason that Christians refused the "hand of brotherhood" offered by Earl Browder last May. They knew that behind it lurked Communism's real attitude—hatred for anything that is Christian.

O. MANSKY

New York, N. Y.

A NEW ALIAS FOR PROFESSOR

TO THE EDITOR:

The daily papers inform us that Eduard Benes, former President of Czechoslovakia, has been invited to become a visiting professor at the University of Chicago.

I see the papers are commending this action, although your SOCIAL JUSTICE has told us who Benes has been and is, with his "seven different aliases during the World War."

I am wondering what the religious leaders of our Faith in Chicago may do!

—J. W. K.

Philadelphia, Pa.

HOW ABOUT ANOTHER PURGE?

TO THE EDITOR:

Now that the New Deal has tried everything else and failed—dismally failed—why not try its purge on the natural law? If they can defeat it, their other crack-pot schemes may work.

So far they have tried:

To make the nation prosperous by squandering its resources;

To make the people happy by insecurity;

To make them friendly by class hatred;

To clothe them by destroying cotton;

To assuage their hunger by destroying food;

To create more by producing less;

To teach frugality by enormous extravagance;

To stop criticism by billingsgate;

To get better legislators by spending the people's money to elect "rubber stamps";

To increase population by trying to get into war;

To secure world peace by talking war;

To get business to employ the idle by harrassing, snooping and intimidating it;

To teach the people honesty by nepotism;

To teach them to be industrious by WPA;;

To teach incentiveness by making them paupers;

To teach Christianity by driving them into Communism;

To put more produce-handlers to work by reducing the amount of produce to be handled;

To teach them credulity by deceiving them;

To teach them stability and patriotism by the loss of their homes;

To teach respect for authority by trampling under foot the Constitution;

To teach them to tell the truth by lying to them;

To have unbiased courts by appointing biased judges, and many other inconsistencies.

The natural law has defied opposition for centuries, but our brain trusters try to defy it. Results: poverty, crime, intolerance, despair, suffering, humiliation, distress, hunger, pauperism, etc.

—E. A. MALONE

Mound, Minn.

ANCIENT BUT POWERFUL

TO THE EDITOR:

Not until recently have I had an opportunity to read your paper. Your fight against Communism was certainly a revelation to me, and for the first time, I was forced to realize that Democracy had a potent champion.

I have thought of an ancient but nevertheless effective method of battling those who would overthrow our government. By means of a boycott we can make them realize that we too have strength, and drive them out of business, or to the Russia that they love so well.

Last winter a friend called me unpatriotic for using a certain brand of cigarettes. I was reminded that this brand was sponsoring a radio program which featured a so-called King of Swing. This band leader makes no pretence about his communistic convictions, and he has been loud in his praise of the Soviet government and all that it stands for.

Though at first it was quite an ordeal for my wife and me, we pledged ourselves not to use that brand again until the manufacturer sponsors other talent.

If the people should organize a boycott of concerns whose heads are tools of Moscow, as well as newspapers and magazines which color their news, articles and editorials to conform to the orders of the Fifth International, the Red menace would be driven to cover in short order.

—JOSEPH WARNER

Albany, N. Y.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S RIGHT TO INDEPENDENCE

(Continued from Page 15)

olics out of a total population of 6,670,582, that an area a fifth smaller than West Virginia is dotted by some 200 shrines and places of pilgrimage.

Much credit for that must go to the many simple, saintly village priests of Bohemia who were at the same time real patriots. Nevertheless, we cannot fail to see in this loyalty to the Church the really profound Catholicity of the Czechs.

But the government itself—was it not Communistic? Masaryk and Benes—were they not dictators?

Democracy has had no nobler champions than Masaryk, one of the greatest minds of our time, and his pupil Benes, one of Europe's "ablest statemen and perhaps its only honest politician." The quotation is from M. W. Fodor, an authority on Central Europe. It requires only a glance into the *Encyclopedia Americana* to find that Masaryk's "powerful criticism of Marxian Socialism and the great work on *'Russia and Europe'* stand foremost" among his philosophical works.

Few people remember or know that it was the state-controlled "Catholic" press in Austria as well as Bohemia that hysterically denounced Masaryk and later announced that he had been sentenced to death *in contumaciam*. It is proof of his profound religious tolerance that after the revolution he was the first to forbid any reprisals, the first to appeal for order and freedom of religion.

Indeed, he founded a state which was fair to Catholics, provided religious instruction in the schools to all who wished it, at its own expense, and paid the clergy of all denominations rather more liberally than Austria paid her Catholic clergy.

During his regime, in 1927, a *modus vivendi* was established with the Vatican and ever since relations between Church and State have been of the friendliest kind. This is exemplified by the number of Czech priests and monsignors in high political places—up to this month, of course, when Hitler arrived "to save Czechoslovakia from Communism." Most notable among them was Monsignor Jan Sramek, pioneer for 50 years in the movement for social justice and a member of every Czechoslovak cabinet up to last month, who himself dealt a telling blow to Communism when, as minister of social welfare, he improved the status of the workingman.

Another indication of how "communistic" the government was, was its participation in and co-operation with the many ecclesiastical and devotional public ceremonies held especially during Benes' regime.

No one who knows these things can be expected to regard Hitler as a "savior."

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FRATERNALLY YOURS,

"BROTHERS IN ANTI-CHRIST"

BROWDER HAILS STALIN FOR HIS 'GLORIOUS RULE'

Congratulates Reds on Their Progress.

BY DONALD DAY.

[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

RIGA, Latvia, Nov. 7.—Earl Browder, head of the communist party of the United States, today congratulated the people of soviet Russia on their

Stalin Resumes His Attempt to Stifle Religion

Revival of Churches Goads Reds into New Campaign

Faithful Persecuted as Enemies of State

MOSCOW, Nov. 1—The Com munist Government has resume more bitterly than ever, its w against God and all manifes tions of His being through all various religions—Catholic, Gr Orthodox, Protestant, Jewish

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Are we mice or are we Christians? Shall we remain supine while a man who claims to be a leader of "Americans" praises a monster who has murdered millions of Christ's followers?

Shall we by our laziness advance the designs of anti-God termites who are gnawing away the Christian Church in the United States?

Do we care whether our children shall be citizens of a great, free Republic, under the Constitution, or cringing vassals of a blood-lustful Communist dictator?

Do we care whether or not we lose forever the right of trial by jury, habeas corpus, representative government, a free press, a free radio and free elections?

Is it a matter of concern to us that our sons shall be marshalled into slavish battalions and used to keep Mankind groping in the darkness of atheism?

The question is—DO WE CARE?

Father Coughlin cares! He is giving full measure of his mental and physical strength to the Herculean job of combatting Communism in all its forms. Without your help, Father Coughlin cannot continue. Through the financial aid of many readers, he has been enabled to begin his 1938-39 broadcasting season. In order to pay from week to week the heavy expense of his own chain of stations, he MUST have the immediate assistance of thousands who have not yet contributed. Regardless of whether you are able to contribute $1, $2, $5 or, perhaps, $10, $20, $50 or $100—YOUR CONTRIBUTION IS NEEDED NOW.

Just ask yourself the question, "Do I care?" There is no doubt as to what the answer will be.

SOCIAL JUSTICE PUBLISHING CO., INC.
Royal Oak, Michigan.

I wish to contribute to the 1938-39 Broadcasting Fund so that Father Coughlin may continue to spread principles of social justice in America.

I hereby pledge the sum of $_____ which I am enclosing herewith or which I will send in two equal monthly remittances on or before Dec. 10 and on or before Jan. 10, 1939.

My Name Is _____

My Address Is _____

City or Town _____ State _____

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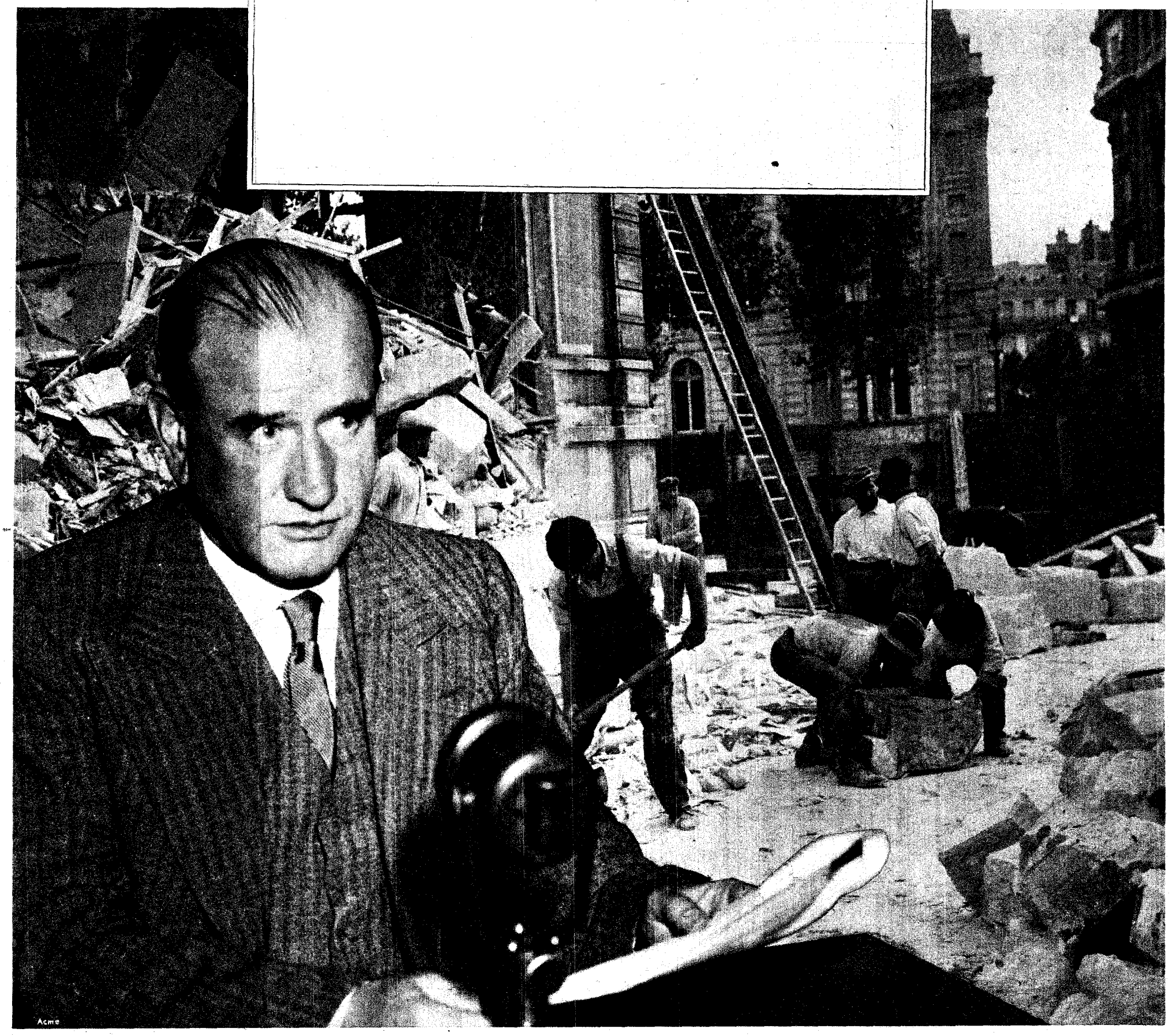

EDOUARD DALADIER appears to be standing fast before the Leftist factions in France who desire to topple him from his post of power as Premier. At the recent national convention in Marseilles Daladier read the Communist party out of the coalition government, placing squarely upon them the responsibility for the senseless strikes which have sabotaged military defense preparations over the last two years.

At the same time the French bankers — the Rothschilds — have "turned on the heat" to discredit the Premier's efforts. Their puppet press choruses the challenge: "What is Daladier waiting for—why doesn't he get going?" and answers its own question: "Because he has no plan!"

Two powerful forces are at work in France, both active, and each hostile to the other. One is as anti-religious as the atheism of Russia. It is the same group that shouted "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity" to the bewildered people in the French Revolution of 1791. This is the same group which seized power in 1936 under Leon Blum. Their voice is the notorious *"Le Populaire"* savagely anti-religious.

The other force is the revived Catholic spirit, more earnest and energetic than has been manifest for years. They have established summer camps for the young, and social problems of the day in France are being discussed in the light of the Church's program for Christian social justice. It is the task of this Christian force to repair the evils accomplished by the Leftists under Blum. These evils are so extensive and profound as to require months, perhaps years, of earnest effort. The Leftist enemies of Daladier are demanding that he show results overnight or get out. Sane Christian Frenchmen, who see the shambles made of neighboring Spain, refuse to surrender their beloved France to a like fate. Daladier is their hope.

So, while Daladier jousts in the diplomatic tournament against the external enemies of France, he must at the same time combat worse foes within his own household. If he can hold the bridge until the termites are isolated and publicized, France may be saved the excesses of Communism on the left and the oppression of dictatorship on the right.

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